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WAR
A NOVEL
By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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CHAPTER XII.—(Continued).

He held out his hand and Dave takes it. But, as he does so, he exposes the newspaper scrap that he has been reading.

"What have you been reading?" asks the officer. "I may not be so far off, after all."

"Nothing," says Dave indifferent. But the officer takes the paper out of his hand.

"Jefferson Davis's speech last week at Chattanooga!" he says. "'Why the Confederacy can not fail.'"

"Excuse me. I was reading the other side," says Dave. "The little girl I'm in love with sent it to me. See? The other side is poetry. Give it back to me."

But the officer put it in his pocket. "Is this girl Southern?" asks the officer.

"Gad!" says Dave. "The Southernest of the Southern! She's the biggest rebel yet! If all the rebel leaders would fight as hard as she does the war wouldn't last a month!"

"Is she one we spoke of a while ago?" asks the officer.

"The same one," answers Dave.

"And you are going to marry her?" asks the officer.

"She'll never get away from me!" says Dave. "If I die for it—like you say."

"That's fine," says the officer. "But suppose it will be some time yet, before you go to Virginia to marry her, Mr. Mallory?"

He sprung it on Dave just like on me. But Dave never winked.

"Conner," says Dave, easy as you please. "Dutch, not Irish."

"Yes! Excuse me," says the officer. "But, if there were such a person somewhere about you would know it, eh?"

"Daddy would," says Dave. "He knows everything, and he'd be sure to tell me. He can't keep no secret, can you, daddy?" and he winks at me, just before them all.

"So I supposed, Mr. Mallory."

Then Dave got mad.

"Conner, I told you. What are you about, anyhow? Suppose you tell us where you came from and what you are and where you are going? Don't look because you're in brass buttons and blue clothes that you own the uniform. We see enough uniforms about here not to be scared of 'em."

"And some gray ones, I have no doubt, Mr.—"

"Conner," says Dave, "for fear you'll forget it again. Yes, lots of gray ones. And, anyhow, they don't bother us as much as the blue ones. They're a damn-sight more polite."

"I believe you, Mr.—"

"Conner."

"Yes, that's quite natural. Thank you for a pleasant morning. I shall be glad to meet you again."

"Not if I see you first," laughs Dave.

"No," nods the officer, "not if you see me first. I'll take care of that! But I'll keep an eye on this love affair, sir. It interests me. I like love-affairs. We shall be sure to meet again, Mr. Mallory," and he laughs and winks as he rides off. "For you're sure to be here—now that we know its name and yours."

"There's that Mallory again," says Dave when they were gone.

"Where?" says Dave. "If you'll send him to me I'll spoil his face. I suppose he looks like me."

"Is that the reason you want to spoil his face?"

"Yes. I won't have a twin round here where Evelyn is. She might take him for me."

He laughs and slaps each other—all in fun, as any one can see.

CHAPTER XIII.

There Unions or Confederates in Harg's Woods?

It happens to be at the dormer window a couple of minutes later, and sees the soldiers at the turn in the Red Fork Road. Only about half of the band was there. I wondered what had become of the rest—until three days later, when I meets them camped in Hare's woods, just about a half-mile away.

About the same time I notices that there's always some one, dressed in any kind of old clothes, where he can see the back door, and another where he can see the front door.

Dave notices these loafers, too.

"They're just stealing green corn and potatoes," says he. "Let them alone. It won't hurt us much and will give them colic."

"But, where do they come from?" I ask.

"There's a camp of Johnnies in Harg's woods."

"Davy," says I, "you need the eye-doctor."

"Why?" says Dave.

"They're Unions."

"Rebels."

"Unions."

And so we went on denying, till Dave dragged me around to see.

Well, it looked like he was right.

"It's funny," says I, "but you fellows look exactly like the Unions that sat down at my house, there, the other day. I remember your faces."

"All soldiers look alike," laughs one.

"Not on your life," says I. "I could swear that you.— What you doing here, anyhow? It's dangerous. Unions are about most all the time."

"Yes. It's dangerous," nods the other, "but we're looking out." And he makes monkey shines with his hands and fingers to Dave and me. "And you're assisting us to look out, too."

"What's it all about?" asks Dave.

"We are helping some bulky material north by the Underground," says he. "And all the assistance we can get right now is needed."

He makes more monkey-business with his hands and feet. Up, down—right, left—circles, all around.

"You don't need to be so exceedingly careful, Mr. Vonner—"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Changing Name of Town Easy for Czar

By a simple stroke of his imperial pen, Czar Nicholas wiped out the name of St. Petersburg and substituted Petrograd. Now, for the first time since the Slav empire rose to prominence, the capital of all the Russians bears a Russian name.

St. Petersburg was Teuton in construction. It was selected by Peter the Great, who had a fondness for German names, in 1703, when the city was first established. The new word means "Peter's City;" the old, "St. Peter's City."

Petrograd is a made capital, in the same sense as Washington. From the time the first spadeful of earth was turned in the erection of its first building, a rude hut for Czar Peter, it was destined to be Russia's seat of government, although it was nine years before the governmental officers were transferred formally from Moscow.

"I am making a window to peer out on Europe, and through which Europe can look to see only what is paraded behind the glass," is a saying credited to Peter the Great.

"Let the czar tire himself with the useless work of founding new towns," replied Charles XII. of Sweden, Russia's greatest rival then, when told of Peter's boast. "We shall reserve to ourselves the glory of taking them."

Two centuries and more have passed since then and Peter's boast still stands; while Sweden, once arbiter of northern Europe and mistress of the northern seas, has slipped back in the rank of nations to a second, and possibly a third place.

Peter the Great's reference to a window was most apt. When he mounted the throne at Moscow he ruled nothing but a vast interior territory. With a foresight, marvelous in its clarity, he saw that Russia could never advance to a place in the concert of European powers without outlets to the sea.

His entire reign was spent in developing that ambition. First he looked to the south. The Turk has squatted on the shores of the Black Sea. Peter determined to arouse him from his place. A few brief campaigns gave Russia a southern seaport. Then Peter turned to the north. He had Archangel on the Arctic coast; but he wanted a direct touch with Europe; a place where the immense maritime fleets of England and Holland could come to trade.

A fringe of nations held his back from his coveted goal. Poland had a part of the Baltic. Further west the Danes were strong. Sweden held an arrogant front from Poland to the northern coast.

Peter the Great looked well about him before selecting a place to strike. He learned shipbuilding in Holland and cruised in the Baltic Sea himself. At last he decided. Where Petrograd stands now the Swedes had a settlement or two. The Neva river there branches into three forks to flow into the Gulf of Finland through Kronstadt bay. The land was low and somewhat swampy, but to Peter's calculating eye it presented the vantage point—the window to peer out on Europe—easiest to obtain.

Peter himself turned the first spadeful of earth at Petrograd. In the hole he made was buried a stone casket containing relics of St. Andrew the Apostle and a few gold coins. Tradition states that during the ceremony an eagle was observed flying above, so near that the whirr of its wings could be heard. Peter seized upon this as an omen. The eagle settled on a rude arch formed by two birch trees, just where it had been decided to build the gate of the future fortress. A soldier wounded the bird and it was captured alive. Peter had its legs bound and he carried it on his arm the remainder of the day.

TOOK 30 SLEEPING GERMANS

French Had Hard Time Waking the Exhausted Enemy.

In the third day's fighting in the battle on the Marne a detachment of the French, which had chased the enemy out of a village, was hailed by an old woman who led them to a barn where there were still 30 Germans, telling them to make no noise as they were asleep.

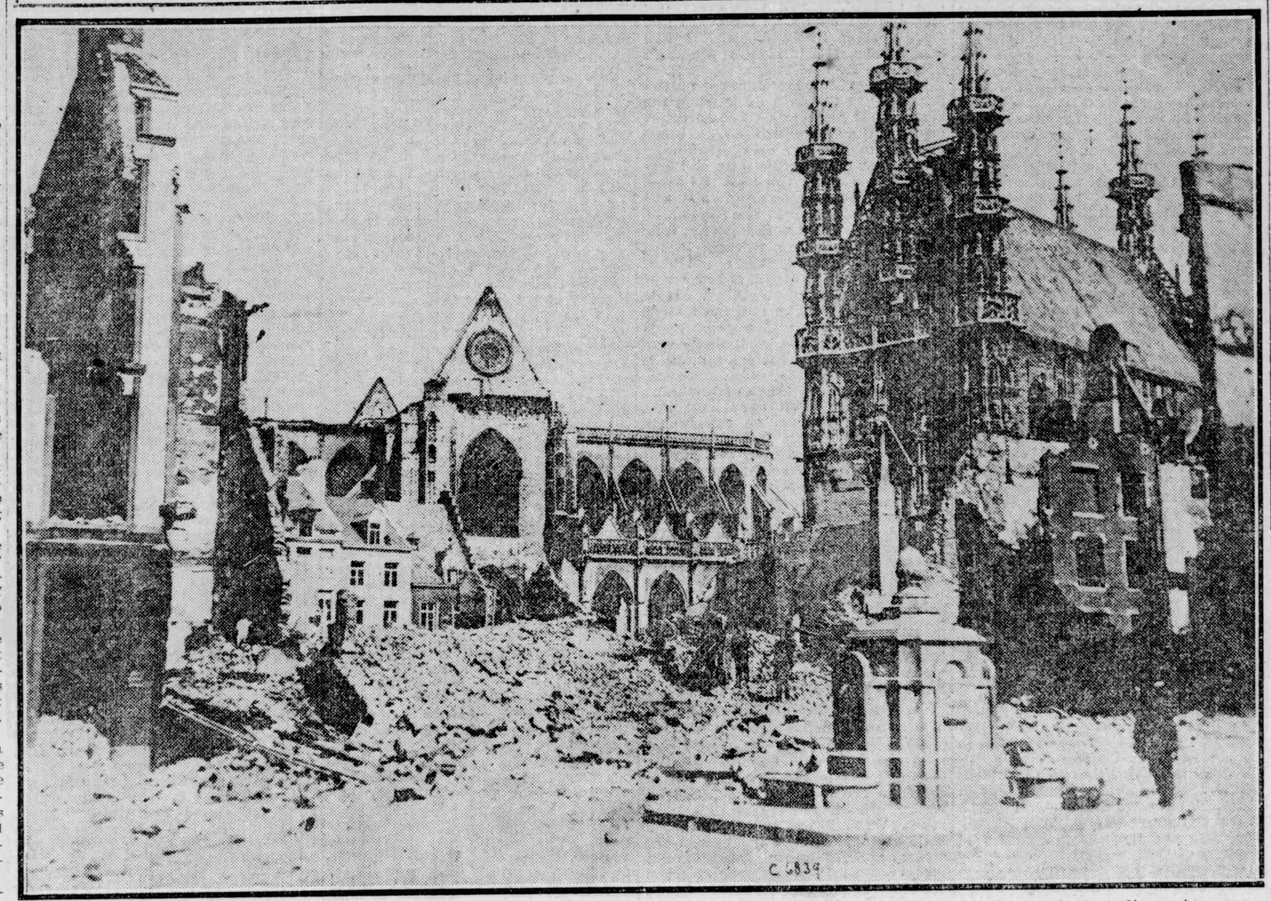
A man crept noiselessly into the barn and found the Germans sleeping so soundly that it took half an hour and a tremendous shaking up to wake them. One explained that he had not slept for three days. They had been harassed by the French and English the night before they had entered the barn, where all fell asleep from sheer exhaustion.

Abe Martin

An' jest t' think ther haint nothin' involved in th' awful European war that Squire Marsh Swallow couldn't have settled.

Th' auto kin never take th' place o' th' white-legged hoss an' narrow buggy fer th' country boy an' his gal, who haint goin' any place in particular.

HOTEL DE VILLE RISES ABOVE LOUVAIN RUINS



The destruction of Louvain, one of the beautifully quaint cities of Belgium, has been one of the chief topics of discussion connected with the European war. In the above photograph, the Hotel de Ville, one of the greatest monuments of Gothic architecture, is shown intact to the right of other ruined buildings. The Germans say they took care to preserve this building.

Correspondents Deny Charges of Atrocities in Belgium by Germans

THE detailed report of an Associated Press correspondent, containing a vivid account of his experiences in Belgium during the German invasion, has been received by mail in New York. In line with a similar report, made by James O'Donnell Bennett to the Chicago Tribune, it denies absolutely the stories of atrocities in Belgium which have been laid at the door of German soldiers.

Taken in connection with the consignment of photographs received today by the International News Service from Louvain, and the report of the Belgian commission on alleged atrocities made to President Wilson, the day brought forth fresh and interesting features of the war.

The Louvain pictures show that the city hall, a magnificent building, was not destroyed and that the exterior of the cathedral was untouched. The interior of the cathedral, however, had been damaged by fire. The rest of the city was greatly damaged by the flames.

Mr. Bennett, in his report to the Chicago Tribune, remarks:

"Louvain lost its head. It went mad. Its civilians fired from ambuscade upon German soldiers.

"The deed was the supreme outrage against laws of civilized warfare.

"The punishment was terrible and it has put the fear of the Prussian god into every Belgian city and hamlet from Antwerp to Beaumont, from Ostend to Liege.

"Today the ancient and renowned university city of northern Europe lies in ashes.

"The halls in which so many American priests of the Roman church are proud to tell you they have studied are level with the ground. It was awful, but it was war."

The account of the Associated Press correspondent, who is an American, follows:

"The night before the Germans entered Brussels, when the Belgian civil guards and refugees began pouring into the city from the direction of Louvain, they brought stories of unspeakable German atrocities, maltreatment of old men and children and the violation of women.

"The Belgian capital reeled with apprehension. Within an hour the gayety, the vivacity and brilliancy of the city went out like a broken arc light.

Lock Selves in Homes.

"The radiance of the cafes was exchanged for darkness; whispering groups of residents broke up hurriedly and locked themselves into their homes, where they put up the shutters and drew in their tri-colored Belgian flags. The historic Belgian city went through a state of morbid consternation remarkably like that from which it suffered on June 18, 1815 when it trembled with the fear of a French victory at Waterloo.

"In less than 24 hours the Belgian citizens were chatting comfortably with the German invaders, and the allegation of German brutality and demoniacal torture dissolved into one of the myths which have accompanied all wars.

"Neither in Brussels nor in its environs was a single offensive act, so far as I know, committed by a German soldier. In a city of more than half a million people, invaded by a hostile army of perhaps a quarter of a million soldiers, no act sufficiently flagrant to demand punishment or to awaken protest came to my attention.

"The frightful reports that had preceded the German army into Brussels included the disemboweling of old men and the impaling of children on lances, just outside of Louvain.

"'Investigation' not only failed to substantiate these rumors, but could not even discover anyone in the immediate vicinity who credited them.

"An eye-witness of unimpeachable veracity told me that the worst behavior he had observed during the first German entry into Louvain (August 19) wast hat of a German soldier who leaned from his horse and kissed a pretty Flemish girl who brought him a glass of beer.

"I marched for days with the German columns, often only one day behind the fighting, with the houses that had been burned still smouldering, the ground freshly broken by shell and trampled by horses and men, and the memory of the German advance vivid in the minds of the inhabitants. I interviewed an average of 20 persons in each of a dozen towns, and found only one instance of a non-combatant who had been killed without justifiable provocation.

112 Killed in Renouchamp.

"There are, of course, reported outrages beyond investigation, either on account of their vagueness or because it is impossible to weigh the provocation. It is known, for instance, that 112 natives were killed in Renouchamp, not far from Ardennes; German soldiers say that they were killed because they fired upon them from the roofs and windows of the houses.

"The history of the destruction of the historic city of Louvain, with its cathedral and its university, is by this time well known. The German version of this is that the inhabitants, under the direction of the burgomaster, established themselves in the church, where they also installed a machine gun. They proceeded to greet the Germans with a deadly fire.

"The Belgians say, on the other hand, that part of the German army, mistaking one of their own retiring divisions for the enemy, opened fire upon them, whereupon, deluded into thinking this an assault by Belgian civilians, the Germans razed the whole city.

"I have not been able to acquire any direct evidence in regard to these last two instances, but the explanagenerally credited by disinterested persons is that the Belgians, who had laid down their arms according to the burgomaster's proclamation on the entrance of the enemy, took them up again when it looked as if the Germans were retreating from the town.

German Troops Courteous.

"I witnessed numerous cases of the most careful courtesy on the part of German soldiers. In Brussels they not only paid their cafe bills, but tipped generously. Along the road, when a German officer or soldier entered a Belgian house for food or shelter, it was not with a demand, but a request.

"The German soldiers were punctiliously considerate and polite to women and children, apologizing for the discomfort they were causing.

Soldiers Play With Children.

"So many instances of this sort are at hand that a recital of them would be tedious. I have seen German soldiers helping Belgian women with their housework and playing with the children. Naturally inclined to be gruff with their soldiers, the German officers always turned to the French prisoners with a pleasant word, and treated them with every consideration.

"A French lieutenant and two English officers traveled with us in the prison train from Beaumont to Aachen, a halting journey which took more than 36 hours. The train was crowded with German wounded and French and English prisoners, and there was nothing to eat or drink except a few fragments of rye bread, hard as a stone, and a little liquid compound of chicory, which in Belgium masquerades under the name of coffee.

"Since there was not enough even of this disheartening fare to go around, German officers went without food so that the prisoners might be fed. Even a hungry canary found in an abandoned farmhouse was fed.

"These incidents could be indefinitely prolonged, but they would only offer additional support to a point that I think I have already established—the universal kindness of German soldiers as I have observed them.

"I have seen perhaps half a dozen cases of drunkeneness in observing nearly a million soldiers, and these few were only good-naturedly maudlin. In Beaumont, where I was detained for 24 hours in the small cafe previously mentioned, with an armed guard at the door, although specifically told that I was not an ordinary prisoner, a swaggering petty officer of some sort lunged toward me and showed me the sharp, convincing edge of his sword, insisting that I run my hand across it.

"Meanwhile, he muttered to other soldiers in the room that the other correspondents and I were English spies. But this was the only disagreeable experience of the sort.

"German discipline and German training seem to have imbued in the German soldier an exemplary behavior which is nothing less than remarkable. Before I fell asleep on the floor of the Beaumont cafe, with two German soldiers' guns slanting almost over me, I heard the petty officer who was in charge of us giving instructions to the guards, which included the statement that any one of us who stirred outside the door should be shot. Then he counseled them, almost in a fatherly way, to drink only moderately, stating quite firmly that if they became drunk he would recommend a sentence of 15 years in the penitentiary.

"It is impossible for anyone who has seen much of the German system to believe in the tales of depredations and unsoldierly conduct."

BRITISH CALM UNDER FIRE

French Interpreter Tells of Unusual Things on Battlefield.

A French soldier who was attached to the British troops as an interpreter in the recent fighting before Mons was amazed at their coolness in battle. As an instance he tells of Highlanders who defended a village under terrible fire as a forlorn hope to allow the regiment to retire. When the sergeant in command found chocolates in a wrecked grocery store he parceled out a box to each soldier who would get his man.

Even in the midst of war's alarms the French soldier declares the English drink their tea in trenches. The English are said to be equally particular about shaving, and the soldiers take advantage of the smallest respite to produce a razor, brush, soap and pocket miror. Under fire they work as coolly as if at target practice.

HE FOUGHT TO SAVE WOMAN

Frenchman Killed Two Uhlans and Carried Matron to Safety.

In a village in the north of France, on the point of occupation by German cavalry, a French soldier, the last of his regiment there, heard the cries of a young woman behind him. He turned back and encountering a troop of Uhlans, hid behind a door, and shot down the first officer and one of the cavalrymen.

While the rest of the patrol hesitated, the Frenchman rushed out, seized the officer's riderless horse, swung himself into the saddle and hoisting the woman behind him, rode off amid a hail of bullets. He reached the French lines unscathed.

BRITISH FIGHT IN FOREST

British Infantry Hidden in Forest of Compeigne.

WAR IN BRIEF

WHAT is probably the supreme conflict of the campaign in France between the allies and Germany was in progress all of last week. Five days of fighting had worn down the men of both sides. They were overpowered with fatigue and privations. The roar of cannon, machine guns and rifles died down Friday evening. From the front came the report that the men had fallen asleep in the trenches and that the silence, broken only by an occasional report, was intense. Both sides had entrenched and settled down for the fight which promises to be even longer and more sanguinary than the battle of the Marne.

One of the incidents of Friday, when the fight was awful in its sacrifices, has been widely recounted. A British infantry regiment upon receiving an order to advance and take a German position, knelt for a moment in prayer. Then the men clambered out of the shelter of the trench. In short and rapid rushes they advanced in wide-open order, alternately lying down and then making another advance of 15 yards. From the German position came the thick hail of the machine guns. The attacking soldiers hurrahed and sang as they pressed forward. Many fell with cries of determination on their lips. Finally those who remained of the regiment reached and took the German position after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. This was only one among similar acts of courage and discipline on the part of French, British and Germans alike at various points along the line of more than a million men.

A news dispatch from Petrograd says: "The holy synod has proclaimed a holy war against Germany and Austria, and order the priests to preach it in the churches."

New dispatches from London reflect the belief that the German line in France has been reinforced and that the reported shortage of supplies and ammunition has been met. An official statement, issued in Paris Saturday, states that the Germans are strongly entrenching on the river Aisne and have been reinforced from Lorraine. However, complete optimism is felt in Paris and Bordeaux.

In the east the Germans continue their advance against the Russians, and the Servians have been routed by the Austrians, it is said. Unofficial advices from the German capital say that members of the general staff manifest implicit confidence in a favorable outcome of the fighting in France. Their armies are being reinforced and their lines of communication reformed, it is stated.

Some observers estimate that the total casualties of the Germans and allies to date are in the neighborhood of 150,000.

From Tokio comes the announcement that Japanese troops were landed at Loashan Bay Friday. Loashan is neutral territory, 40 miles north of Tsing-Tau.

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, made a speech in London Saturday, for the purpose of arousing Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Kitchener's new army. He declared that the British nation was forced to defend Belgian integrity, and that in the case of Servia the Czar of Russia made the only reply a man could make when he said to Austria: "I will tear your ramshackle empire from limb to limb." Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors, the chancellor said: "This war is a great struggle for the emancipation of Europe from the thraldon of the military caste which has thrown its shadow upon two generations of men and has now plunged the world into a welter of blood." He called Prussia "the road hog of Europe. Men, women and children are ordered out of the way."

Equinoctial storms have been drenching the men engaged in battle in France. Men have slept, when they have had the opportunity to sleep at all, in trenches half-filled with water.

During the past week the town of Rheims was under bombardment for three days, the Germans using their heavy guns from a distance of three miles. Rheims is one of the most historically interesting places of France. It was from this town that Joan of Arc expelled the English in 1429. The famous cathedral of Notre Dame, dating from the 13th century, is reported to have been struck by German shells.

While the French railways have suffered greatly from the German advance on Paris and the retreat from that district, the French were long ago prepared for such a contingency. Army engineers and builders who have followed the fighting men have relaid the tracks and reconstructed the bridges. The government had in reserve material, already prepared, to duplicate every bridge likely to be destroyed by the enemy. This was taken to the appointed places in sections.

From Petrograd it is announced officially that the Russian troops have captured the fortified positions of Seniava and Sembor, in Galicia. The Austrian rear guard has been repulsed beyond the San river and the Russians have taken 2,000 prisoners, 3,000 cases of ammunition and some guns.

A report from the Austrian-Italy frontier from Rome says that 300,000 Austrian troops are on the German frontier.

King George has given instructions that planting be undertaken at Sandringham on a large scale, thus affording employment for a considerable number of men.

Send Boy by Parcel Post.

The postmaster at Highview, W. Va., accepted for shipment by parcel post, George Lerick, a six-year-old boy. The lad was stamped with a 50-cent stamp and then with a special delivery stamp to guarantee prompt service.

Tarzan of the Apes by Edgar Rice Burroughs (Norman Bean)

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CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued).

To make a long story short, we found the island and the treasure—a great iron-bound oak chest, wrapped in many layers of oiled sail-cloth, and as strong and firm as when it had been buried nearly two hundred years ago.

It was simply filled with gold coin, and was so heavy that four men bent beneath its weight.

The horrid thing seems to bring nothing but murder and misfortune to those who have to do with it, for three days after we sailed from the Cape Verde Islands our own crew mutinied and killed every one of their officers.

It was the most terrifying experience one could imagine—I cannot even write of it.

They were going to kill us too, but one of them, the leader, a man named King, would not let them, and so they sailed south along the coast to a lonely spot where they found a good harbor, and here they have landed and left us.

They sailed away with the treasure today, but Mr. Clayton says they will meet with a fate similar to the mutineers of the ancient galleon, because King, the only man aboard who knew aught of navigation, was murdered on the beach by one of the men the day we landed.

I wish you could know Mr. Clayton; he is the dearest fellow imaginable, and unless I am mistaken, he has fallen in love with poor little me.

He is the only son of Lord Greystoke and some day will inherit the title and estates. In addition, he is wealthy in his own right. But the fact that he is going to be an English lord makes me very sad—you know what my sentiments have always been relative to American girls who married titled foreigners. Oh, if he were only a plain American gentleman!

But it isn't his fault, poor fellow, and in everything except birth he would do credit to my darling old country, and that is the greatest compliment I know how to pay any man.

We have had the most weird experiences since we landed here. Papa and Mr. Philander lost in the jungle and chased by a real lion.

Mr. Clayton lost and attacked twice by wild beasts. Esmeralda and I cornered in an old cabin by a perfectly awful man-eating tiger. Oh, it was simply "terriffical," as Esmeralda would say.

But the strangest part of it all is the wonderful creature who rescued us all. I have not seen him, but Mr. Clayton and papa and Mr. Philander have, and they say that he is a perfectly godlike white man tanned to a dusky brown, with the strength of a wild elephant, the agility of a monkey and the bravery of a lion.

He speaks no English and vanishes as quickly and as mysteriously after he has performed some valorous deed, as though he were a disembodied spirit.

Then we have another weird neighbor, who printed a beautiful sign in English and tacked it on the door of his cabin, which we have pre-empted, warning us to destroy none of his belongings and signing himself "Tarzan of the Apes."

We have never seen him, though we think he is about, for one of the sailors who was going to shoot Mr. Clayton in his back received a spear in his shoulder from some unseen hand in the jungle.

The sailors left us but a meagre supply of food, so, as we have only a single revolver with but three cartridges left in it, we do not know how we can procure meat, though Mr. Philander says we can exist indefinitely on the wild fruit and nuts which abound in the jungle.

I am very tired now, so I shall go to my funny bed of grasses which Mr. Clayton gathered for me, but will add to this from day to day as things happen. Lovingly, JANE PORTER.

To Hazel Strong, Baltimore, Md.

Tarzan sat in a brown study for a long time after he had finished reading the letter. It was filled with so many new and wonderful things that his brain was in a whirl as he attempted to digest them all.

So they did not know that he was Tarzan of the apes. He would tell them.

In his tree he had constructed a rude shelter of leaves and boughs, beneath which, protected from the rain, he had placed the few treasures brought from the cabin. Among these were some pencils.

He took one, and beneath Jane Porter's signature he wrote:

"I am Tarzan of the apes."

He thought that would be sufficient. Later he would return the letter to the cabin.

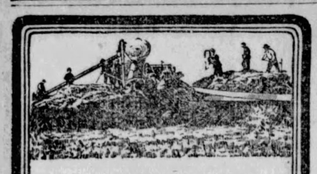
In the matter of food, thought Tarzan, they had no need to worry—he would provide, and he did.

The next morning Jane Porter found her missing letter in the exact spot from which it had disappeared two nights before. She was mystified, but when she saw the printed words beneath her signature, she felt a chill run up her spine. She showed the letter, or rather the last sheet with the signature to Clayton.

"To think," she said, "that uncanny thing was probably watching me all the time that I was writing—oo! It makes me shudder just to think of it."

"But he must be friendly," reassured Clayton, "for he has returned your letter, nor did he offer to harm you, and unless I am mistaken he left a very substantial memento of his friendship outside the cabin door last night, for I just found the carcass of a wild boar there as I came out."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.



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Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

From then on scarcely a day passed that did not bring its offering of game or other food. Sometimes it was a young deer, again a quantity of strange, cooked food, cassava cakes pilfered from the village of Mbonga, or a boar, or leopard, and once a lion.

Tarzan derived the greatest pleasure of his life in hunting food for these people. It seemed to him that no pleasure on earth could compare with laboring for the welfare and protection of the beautiful white girl.

Some day he would venture into the camp in daylight and talk with these people through the medium of the little bugs which were familiar to them and to Tarzan.

But he found it difficult ot overcome the timidity of the wild thing of the forest, and so day followed day without seeing a fulfillment of his good intentions.

The party in the camp, emboldened by familiarity, wandered further and further into the jungle in search of nuts and fruit.

Scarcely a day passed that did not find Professor Porter straying in his preoccupied indifference toward the jaws of death. Mr. Samuel T. Philander, never what one might call robust, was worn to the shadow of a shadow through the ceaseless worry and mental distraction resultant from his Herculean efforts to safeguard the professor.

A month passed. Tarzan had finally determined to visit the camp by daylight.

It was early afternoon. Clayton had wandered to the point at the harbor's mouth to look for passing vessels. here he kept a great mass of wood, high piled, ready to be ignited as a signal should a steamer or a sail top the far horizon.

Professor Porter was wandering along the beach south of the camp with Mr. Philander at his elbow, urging him to turn his steps back before the two became again the sport of some savage beast.

The others gone, Jane Porter and Esmeralda had wandered into the jungle to gather fruit, and in their search were led further and further from the cabin.

Tarzan waited in silence before the door of the little house until they should return.

His thoughts were of the beautiful white girl. They were always of her now. He wondered if she would fear him, and the thought all but caused him to relinquish his plan.

He was rapidly becoming impatient for her return, that he might feast his eyes upon her and be near her. perhaps touch her. The ape-man knew no God, but he was as near to worshiping his diivnity as mortal man ever comes to worshiping.

While he waited he passed the time printing a message to her; whether he intended giving it to her he himself could not have told, but he took infinite pleasure in seeing his thoughts expressed in print—in which he was not so uncivilized after all.

"I am Tarzan of the apes," he wrote. "I am yours. You are mine. We will live here together always in my house. I will bring you the best fruits, the tenderest deer, the finest meats that roam the jungle.

"I will hunt for you. I am the greatest of the jungle hunters.

"I will fight for you. I am the mightiest of the jungle fighters.

"You are Jane Porter, I saw it in your letter. When you see this you will know that it is for you and that Tarzan of the apes loves you."

As he stood, straight as a young Indian by the door, waiting after he had finished the message, there came to his keen ears a familiar sound. It was the passing of a great ape through the lower branches of the forest.

For an instant he listened intently, and then from the jungle came the agonized scream of a woman, and Tarzan of the apes, dropping his firstlove-letter upon tahe ground, shot like a panther into the forest.

Clayton, also, heard the scream, and Professor Porter and Mr. Philander, and in a few minutes they came panting to the cabin, calling out to each other as they approached, a volley of excited questions. A glance within confirmed their worst fears.

Jane Porter and Esmeralda were not there.

Instantly Clayton, fllowed by the two old men, plunged into the jungle, calling the girl's name aloud. For half an hour they stumbled on, until Clayton, by merest chance, came upon the prostrate form of Esmeralda.

He stooped beside her, feeling for her pulse and then listening for her heart beats. She lived. He shook her.

"Esmeralda!" he shrieked in her ear. "Esmeralda! Where is Miss Porter? What has happened? Esmeralda!"

Slowly the black opened her eyes She saw Clayton. She saw the jungle about her.

"Oh, Gaberelle!" she screamed, and fainted again.

By this time Professor Porter and Mr. Philander had come up.

"What shall we do, Mr. Clayton?" asked the old professor. "Where shall we look? Heaven could not have been so cruel as to take my little girl away from me now."

"We must rouse Esmeralda first," replied Clayton. "She can tell us what has happened. Esmeralda!" he cried again, shaking the black woman roughly by the shoulder.

"Oh, Gaberelle, Ah wants to die!" cried the poor woman, but with eyes fast closed. "Lemme die, but doan lemme see dat awrful face again. Whafer de devil round after po' ole Esmeralda? She ain't done nuffin' to nobody."

"Come, Esmeralda!" cried Clayton. "Open your eyes!"

Esmeralda did as she was bade.

"Oh, Gaberelle! T'ank de Lawd," she said.

"Where's Miss Porter? What happened?" questioned Clayton.

"Ain' Miss Jane here?" cried Esmeralda, sitting up with wonderfu' celerity for one of her bulk. "Oh, Lawd, now Ah 'members! It done must have tooked her away." The negress commenced to sob and wail her lamentations.

"What took her away?" cried Professor Porter.

"A great big gi'nt all covered with hair."

"A gorilla, Esmeralda?" questioned Mr. Philander, and the three men scarcely breathed as he voiced the horrible thought.

"Ah done thought it was de devil; Ah guess it mus' 'a' been one of dem gorilephants. Oh, my po' baby, my po' li'l' honey!"

Clayton immediately began to look about for tracks, but he could not find nothing save a confusion of trampled grasses in the close vicinity, and his woodcraft was too meagre for the translation of what he did see.

All the balance of the day they sought through the jungle; but as night drew on they were forced to give up in despair and hopelessness, for they did not know in what direction the thing had borne Jane Porter.

It was long after dark ere they reached the cabin, and a grief-stricken party it was that sat silently within the little structure.

Professor Porter finally broke the silence. His tones were no longer those of the erudite pedant theorizing upon the abstract and the unknowable, but those of a man of action — determined, but tinged by a note of indescribable hopelessness and grief which wrung an answering pang from Clayton's heart.

"I shall lie down now," said the old man, "and try to sleep. Early tomorrow, so soon as it is light, I shall take what food I can carry and continue the search until I have found Jane. I will not return without her."

His companions did not reply at once. Each was immersed in his own sorrowful thoughts, and each knew, as did the old professor, what the last words meant—Professor Porter would never return from the jungle.

At length Clayton roseand laid his hand gently upon Professor Porter's bent old shoulder.

"I shall go with you, of course," he said. "Do not tell me that I need even have said so."

"I knew that you would offer—that you would wish to go, Mr. Clayton; but you must not. Jane is beyond human assistance now. I simply go that I may face my Maker with her, and know, too, that what was once my dear girl does not lie all alone and friendless in the jungle.

"The same veins and leaves will cover us, the same rains beat upon us; and when the spirit of her mother is abroad, it will find us together in death, as it has always found us in life.

"No; it is I alone who may go, for she was my daughter—all that was left on earth for me to love."

"I shall go with you," said Clayton simply.

The old man looked up, regarding the strong, handsome face of William Cecil Clayton intently. Perhaps he read there the love that lay in the heart beneath—the love for his daughter.

He had been too preoccupied with his own scholarly thoughts in the past to consider the little occurrences, the chance words, that would have indicated to a more practical man that these young people were being drawn more and more closely to one another. Now they came back to him.

"As you wish," he said.

"You may count on me, also," said Mr. Philander.

"No, my dear old friend," said Professor Porter. "We may not all go. It would be cruelly wicked to leave poor Esmeralda here alone, and three of us would be no more successful than one.

"There are enough dead things in the cruel forest as it is. Come—let us try to sleep a little."

To Be Continued.

The loss from weeds is enormous; fully 25 per cent of the earning capacity of some farms is being lost. Millions of dollars can be saved annually by the use of a few simple methods of weed control.

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew, of course, that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day, and for two weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely, and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FARMSTEAD

The Earthworms.

The common earthworm, or, as it often is known, the angle or fish worm, is a great friend and helper of the farmer, although its work is little understood or appreciated. It burrows through the soil, making openings through which surface water drains rapidly and by which, air penetrates the soil. Charles Darwin proved that the earthworm's greatest benefit to agriculture is in bringing soil and other material to the surface and there depositing them.

To fully understand this, a few words regarding the worm itself are necessary. It is an interesting animal, well adapted to living in the soil. It has distinct organs, and, contrary to popular belief, one end of its body is distinctly anterior, and performs the work usually done by the head of more complex animals. Cutting the body in two does not make two worms, but the anterior end, which contains all the vital organs, generally lives after an accident of this kind.

The animal is active throughout the warmer part of the year, eating and burrowing its way through the soil to a depth of five feet. It eats partially decayed plant and animal matter in the soil, and by doing this takes into its body a large amount of soil, which is carried to the surface and there voided in castings noticed on the undisturbed soil. This work is usually not associated with the earthworm because it rarely comes to the surface except at night.

One worm does very little, but Darwin estimated that in England there are more than fifty thousand in each acre, and that they bring from ten to fifteen tons of material to the surface annually, enough to cover the surface to a depth of one-fifth of an inch. Regarding this work, Darwin said: "The plow is one of the most ancient and valuable of man's inventions, but long before he existed the land was in fact regularly plowed and still continues to be plowed by earthworms."

Authorities agree that in the United States they are not as numerous as in England, but there are enough to make them distinctly helpful. They supply the birds and fowls with a good percentage of their animal food, and the enormous number that dangle from fish hooks should not be omitted. Like all other beneficial animals, they do some harm. It is thought, but has not been proved conclusively, that they carry the disease germs of gapes. It is known that they occasionally eat tender roots and seedlings. Their good qualities overbalance these, and they must be counted a distinct agricultural asset.

The Pocket Gopher.

Of all the pests with which the Indiana farmer has to deal, the common gopher is the hardiest, most active and aggravating. There are several species bearing a general resemblance to the chipmunk but exceeding it in size.

The striped ground squirrel has about 13 lines of color running the length of its back, dirty white stripes alternating with rows of dark spots on a yellowish ground. This is the most common specie in Indiana. This gopher excavates long furrows extending beneath the reach of frost and stores considerable quantities of seeds. It sleeps away the winter in a snug grass lined nest deep in the ground. Its extreme shyness in summer makes it difficult for the farmer to protect his crops against its ravages. When making a trip from burrow to field, it will stop every few feet and sit up on its haunches and look around for enemies. If any strange object is in sight it scampers quickly to its den.

The chief damage done by the gopher is in the corn fields when the corn is just beginning to come up. A colony of gophers will do as much damage in one day as several hogs. The rodent pulls up the stalk and eats the grain, leaving the stalk lie some times with part of the grain on it, and this is a good way to start crows or chickens to pulling the young corn shoots. The gopher is right in his element when he strikes a patch of young potatoes. He will follow a row and take every single tuber. It is impossible to dig him out, too tedious to watch for him with a gun. He is too sly to be trapped, so the only way for the farmer to protect himself is by the use of poison.

Many ways and kinds of poisoning have been tried but none have met with such success as the "raisin strychnine" plan. Take common raisin and press the seeds out, putting in their place two or three grains of strychnine. Take several of these prepared raisins and go around the fences and where you find a den, drop one or two of the raisins close to the mouth of the hole. As the gopher is very fond of raisins, one application is all you will have to make to rid your farm of this troublesome rodent.

LIVE STOCK

Weaning the Foal.

To keep the foal growing well after it is taken from the mare, means that it must be taught to eat long before it is weaned from its mother. It is a very simple matter to teach a colt to eat from the mother's feed box, if it is low enough for the small colt to reach. When it has learned to eat a little grain, nibble at the hay in the manger and pick green grass from the pasture, the mare's milk may be taken from it with very little trouble.

Often the pastures are short and dry when the young colt is weaned. There is no food so nourishing to the foal as is green grass. If a late pasture is available, the foal should have free access to it. If the late pasture is not at hand, wheat bran should be fed twice each day, with good clover hay.

Timothy and clover hay mixed will make a good rough feed for the weaning foal. Wheat bran is a mild laxative, and contains a goodly proportion of mineral manner for bone building. Oats are a bulky feed to feed as a grain ration. They prevent over-eating and are an excellent nitrogenious feed for building muscle and blood. Muscle and bone are required more than fat in young horses, so too much corn should not be fed, as it is a fat and heat producer.

The foal that is being weaned should be watered twice each day. Horses of all ages must be watered frequently and regularly if they are to do well.

It is a very grave mistake to keep the foal up in a stall when it is being weaned. The bones and muscles will never become strong without exercise. The foal should be allowed to exercise in an open pasture every day that the weather is fit. When the weather is bad, keep the foal in a dry lot.

Alfalfa Hog Pasture.

Alfalfa pasture produced the cheapest gains on pigs ever secured at the Iowa station. In 1911 alfalfa pasture, with a grain ration of ear corn plus a small amount of meat meal, produced gains at a cost of $2.88 per 100 pounds, considering corn worth 50 cents a bushel.

Alfalfa furnished good grazing from early spring until late autumn. It was pastured from May 7 to November 25 constantly, a period of 198 days. Under average Iowa conditions, alfalfa pasture is available for practically six months of the year. Being extremely deep rooted, it is not greatly affected by drought. In August and September, when clover pasture is dry and hard, alfalfa growing beside it is green, succulent and palatable.

Heavy pasturing of alfalfa is not advised. The number of animals per acre should be so regulated that two or three small cuttings of hay may be taken from the field. This is necessary to insure tender green growth for grazing. When little buds begin to shoot at the base of the stalk the alfalfa should be cut. In a very few days a fresh new growth makes its appearance. Overpasturing, without occasional cutting, also tends to injure the crowns of the plant and eventually destroys the stand.

Sunstroke in Horses.

Exhaustion from the heat, or sunstroke, is of frequent occurrence during the hot months soon to follow. Country horses are more healthy and offer greater resistance than those in large cities, still when exposed to the direct rays of "Old Sol" or being overworked or badly fed the disease may be fostered. The symptoms are various according to the strength of the horse and the attack. The horse suddenly stops, hangs his head and throws his legs out sideways, thus making them act as props if able to maintain a standing position. But if not able to stand the animal drops and usually becomes insensible and dies without even a struggle.

If the disease is brought on by exhaustion, the horse appears to be suddenly tired and if urged on will not seem to respond. The sensory nerves appear paralyzed and the perspiration usually rolls off the horse. If this is not the case, the skin seems to be dry and burning. The pulse is quick, weak and fluttering. Unconsciousness soon follows and unless remedial methods are brought into requisition, death soon follows. This is often the case, even in the face of every precaution. When recovery occurs, it is very slow and the horse shows conclusive evidence of having had brain disease.

When immediate treatment is given, bathe the neck and head with cold water, break ice fine and tie it over the foretop. As the ice melts, renew it. Give soap and warm water injections per rectum. The ice should be kept on as long as it seems to relieve the animal. Mustard can be applied to the legs and sides to help prevent insensibility. If the pulse gets very weak give a stimulant; a half pint of ale, an ounce of sulphuric ether and five drops of tincture of aconite may be given every half hour. Three hours afterwards, that is, if the horse begins to recover, give the following drench: 1 dram pulverized opium; 1 dram pulverized carbonate ammonia; 2 drams charcoal; 8 ounces ale.

Mix thoroughly. Keep the horse in a well ventilated stable with an abundance of fresh air; feed grass, mashes and vegetables. Good care has to be taken of a horse that has once been sunstruck, as a recurrence of the attack may follow. Keep the blood in good condition until the animal is thoroughly well.

THE DAIRY

Cheese and Butter.

About seven per cent. of the butter fat is lost in the whey in cheese making, but, with careful handling, the loss need be no greater with rich than with poorer milk, although it frequently is. If 2,500 pounds of four per cent. milk was made into cheese, it would yield about 250 pounds of cured cheese, which, at 21 cents per pound, would bring $52.50.

If the same amount of milk was made into butter, it would give about 117 pounds, which, at 25 cents per pound, would bring $29.25. The whey is worth from one-third to one-half less than the skimmed milk for feeding calves or pigs.

Feeding Family Cow.

A good ration for the family cow consists of 20 pounds of clover hay and a grain ration made by mixing six pounds corn and cob meal with two pounds gluten or cottonseed meal and feeding at the rate of a pound a day for each three or four pounds of milk the cow is producing.

Another suitable ration is 20 pounds clover hay a day and a grain mixture of five pounds cracked corn to four pounds wheat bran or oats fed in the amounts given above. If corn silage or roots, like mangel or sugar beets, can be had, feed only 12 pounds hay and 25 or 30 pounds of the succulent food.

Alfalfa is still better than clover. If you have alfalfa or cowpea hay, you can make up a ration of 10 pounds hay, 10 pounds corn foder and let your grain ration consist of six pounds corn and two pounds wheat bran, feeding the mixture so that the cow will get a pound of grain a day for each three or four pounds milk she produces.

Quite likely there is something in the management of the cream that makes butter soft. For the production of firm, solid butter, the cream at some time during the ripening or "souring" process should be subjected to a temperature of 50 degrees for several hours.

Cream gathered in the old-fashioned ed way has already experienced the effects of this temperature, but cream comes from a separator at a rather high temperature, and must be cooled down and kept cool before ripening has progressed very far in order to get good butter. Hold the cream at 50 degrees for six or eight hours. Make all changes in temperature as gradual as possible.

A temperature of 60 or 70 degrees will insure a fairly rapid ripening of cream. Samples of cream of different degrees of ripeness should not be mixed and churned. Hold the cream down to 50 degrees until all the cream to be used at one churning is collected, then ripen it together.

The temperature at which to churn cream varies greatly, depending upon a number of conditions. The limit may be placed between 50 and 60 degrees. In general, the lowest temperature at which churning can be successfully done produces the best butter.

THE ORCHARD

Time to Pick Apples.

An apple which is fully matured will keep longer in ordinary storage than one of the same variety which is not quite ripe. The same is essentially true if the fruit is kept in cold storage; but unripe apples scald much worse in cold storage than in an ordinary cellar. An apple picked green never attains the flavor that one does which is allowed to remain on the tree until ripe. Thus it is evident that the right time to pick apples is just before they are ripe enough to fall. It is impracticable to leave them any longer than this, and the result is unsatisfactory if they are taken off the trees much sooner.

They ought to remain on the tree until they have the appearance of ripeness and the stems part quite readily, but before much dropping takes place. This means that all the apples of a variety can be taken from the tree at once, for all do not ripen at the same time.

Most varieties require two and some three pickings, in order to remove the fruit as soon as ready, and not before. This practice of making more than one picking is especially important in case of red sorts, so as to avoid scalding in storage, as poorly colored apples suffer more in this respect than those of high color.

It is well, in case of all varieties, however, to have apples of a uniform degree of ripeness when put into storage. This can be accomplished fairly well by taking care when picking to take those which are as nearly alike as possible as to maturity. If all of the apples on a tree are taken off at the same time the extremes as to ripeness ought to be separated before putting into storage.

There are other reasons, however, for taking the ripe apples first and making one or two more pickings later. If the unripe specimens are left to ripen after the ripe ones are taken off, the small green fruits will improve in color and increase in size and make more bushels. The tree is also greatly relieved and less damage is likely to be done by breaking off branches than if the entire load of fruit is left on. It is a noteworthy fact, also, that apples drop worse from an overloaded tree than from one that has been thinned. It may require more time to pick a tree twice over than to take off all the fruit at once, but the gain is greater than the loss, by improved coloring, by increase in bushels, and by preventing dropping. It surely is poor policy to pick all the apples from a tree at one time, and then throw a large per cent. of them into the second class, when, by two or more pickings, almost all can be put into the first class.

The proper time to pick apples is a phase of apple culture which ought to receive more attention than it has in the past.—W. J. Green, Ohio Experiment Station.

Raspberries in the Northwest.

The raspberry plant finds an especially favorable climate in most of the State of Washington. The crops produced are usually far above the average for the United States. The plants are extremely vigorous and productive and the quality of fruit produced is the best.

The practice of summer pruning followed in the eastern states does not seem to be well adapted to this plant when grown in the northwest. The vines grow tall, often reaching a height of seven to nine feet, and if cut back in the early summer, will branch and send out good strong limbs. If pruned a little later in the summer the tendency is to cause the vines to winterkill and suffer to such an extent that the crop is greatly lessened the following year.

Tests along this line at the State College of Washington indicate that the best returns will be obtained by giving thorough, clean cultivation and doing all of the pruning in the winter time. All of the summer pruning done has resulted in injury to the plants. Some growers report fair success with summer pruning, but the general indications are that summer pruning will result in injury to the plants, while in a very few cases it resulted in a definite benefit to the plants or to the crop produced.

Where summer pruning is done the best system is to cut off the top bud when the vines reach the height desired. This will cause them to send out lateral branches. If the work is done early enough and the latter part of the season is dry enough, the side branches will mature and suffer very little from winter injury, but if the work is not done early and the land dried sufficiently to stop growth, winter injury will result. Some patches have been practically killed by the late summer pruning.—O. M. Morris, Washington Station.

THE GARDEN

Seed Potatoes from Hill.

Seed selection of potatoes may best be practiced, says Manley Champlain, assistant agronomist in the South Dakota State College, in the field, as follows:

"When digging the potatoes in the fall, take a bundle of small stakes to the field. When a hill having an exceptional number, say five or more, even sized tubers is found, set a stake to mark it. Let the picker pick up these seed hills first. When a sufficient amount of seed selected in this manner is found, the hand digging may be discontinued. The hand digging is really about the only extra work involved in this method of selection. The Ohio experiment station has found that this method of selection increase the yield. The South Dakota station reported, in Bulletin No. 140, a gain of 20 per cent. in yield from simple selection of seed tubers and use of resulting large seed pieces.

"Treating the seed by soaking in a solution of one pint of formalin to 40 gallons of water for two hours prevents scab and helps to give good, clean skinned tubers. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, consisting of five pounds of blue vitriol, five pounds of quick lime, and fifty gallons of water prevents blight. One pound of paris green added to this mixture kills the potato bugs. By the use of a large sprayer this work may be done economically.

"If possible, potatoes should not be grown on the same ground two years in succession because of the accumulation of diseases in the soil which cannot be prevented by treatment."

Watering the Garden.

During a short summer drouth it is often very desirable, when the water in sufficient quantity can be had, to irrigate the vegetable garden as well as the lawn and flowers. It is a mistake to spray with water every day. To accomplish the desired result, the soil about the roots must be kept moist.

With a garden plow or a hoe make a shallow furrow between the rows of plants if they are no farther apart than 1 inches, and with the hose or sprinkler fill the furrows two or three times. Then with a hoe or rake draw the dry soil over it to prevent baking by the sun the following day. If the rows are farther apart run a furrow within a few inches of each row.

Late in the afternoon is the best time to irrigate the garden. If the plants have been ridged up, leaving a depression between the rows this may be flooded till the ground is well saturated, then stirred with a hoe or rake the following morning. More good will always be accomplished if the soil is well stirred both before and after watering.

POULTRY

Scratching Litter.

If rightly attended to, litter is one of the easiest and best means of keeping the flock in health, but if not given regular attention it may become disease breeders, though the hens may have an abundance to scratch in.

As a means to get strong frames, sturdy shanks and general good health, litter may be given from the first two weeks of age; it brings the muscles in trim, develops the strength and sustaining power of health and causes the body to become more immune to disease. With mature stock it prevents many serious troubles, especially liver diseases; in fact, the writer, in one of his experiments, proved conclusively by providing litter in abundance that it was the means of curing hypertrophy or enlargement of the liver in a small flock of mature Black Minorcas.

This flock had been without exercise, no litter whatever, for some months, to prove certain causes and effects in the experiment, and their combs denoted plainly after a certain time what disease was affecting them; then, after a post mortem examination of one killed for the purpose disclosed severe enlargement of the vital organ, litter in abundance was supplied; no grain was given, and what they had to find in the straw that in a few weeks their combs became normal and they finally showed by increased egg production that their health was good to all intents and purposes.

On the other hand, if the litter is left under cover for months without cleaning out and renewing, it becomes an absolute menace to the flock in two ways, the fine dust it gets to by continual scratching causes it to go in the nostrils of the birds, it sets up an inflammation of the membranes and produces catarrh, often leading to worse diseases.

Not alone the fine dust continually stirred up by the flock in scratching but the droppings mixed with it become disease carriers into the systems of the birds through the nostrils and beaks, and especially is this so in an inclosed partition, where the wind cannot have an effect in clearing the dust away, so that severe disease has often commenced with no apparent sign of its commencement and the caretaker, who was seemingly careful, but did not notice that the lack of cleaning and renewing was the prime cause.

Indian Runners.

Seven dollars profit from a duck is pretty good money. At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College in New South Wales, Australia, that was the average made by six pencilled runner ducks. Each duck laid an average of 267 eggs in a year. A record like this justifies the title that has been given the Indian Runner—the leghorn of the duck family.

Indian Runners are not difficult to raise. The houses need not be expensive, and if the ducks are yarded a low fence will keep them confined. They appreciate a pool of water or a running stream, but will do well with only plenty of water to drink. It must be provided in deep receptacles, however, so that the ducks can wet their heads entirely over. Otherwise their breathing apparatus gets clogged and the ducks suffer.

Ducks eat more than hens do, but much of the ration may consist of feed that is comparatively cheap. Mashes of cooked vegetables in which corn meal, bran, ground alfalfa or clover is mixed make good bulk feed for ducks. But the ducks are by no means vegetarians and some meat scraps must be fed—except in summer when they have access to ponds or streams where they may find some animal food.

Duck eggs are heavier than hens' eggs. Two duck eggs are the equal in weight to three hen eggs. They are rich flavored and have no objectionable strong taste except it may be caused by improper food.

The Penciled Runner is a variety much favored because of the pure white eggs it lays. Some strains of the pure white Runners lay uniformly white eggs also.

In order that the message of the world's foremost plant breeder may be forth to the world with fitting spirsorship, the Luther Burbank Society has been organized at Santa Rosa, Cal. Its purpose is solely to assist the final preparation of Luther Burbank's writings and to aid in the wide spread dissemination of his teachings so that the greatest number may profit in the greatest degree.

A kicking horse is a poor investment especially where there are children.

SOME OF CHARACTERISTICS OF EAR ROTS OF CORN

BY T. J. BURRILL.

Everyone who has had anything to do with harvesting corn has noticed at least an occasional ear that differed remarkably from the normal ones in being more or less covered with and penetrated by mold. In many cases the husks and silk are

Fusarium I. Fusarium II.

also involved and appear cemented together and to the ear by a mass of white, cobwebby filaments. At the same time the parts affected have lost their substance, are light in weight and brittle in texture.

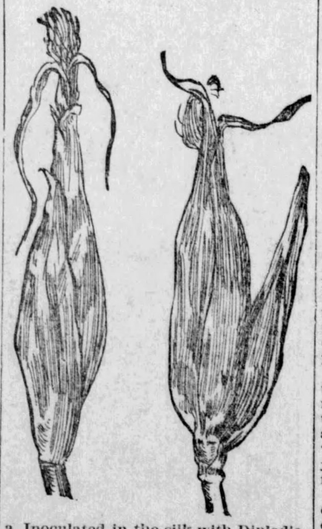
Upon close study it soon becomes apparent that there are several of these ear rots, or at least that there are differences which seem fairly constant when numerous specimens are carefully examined. It is thus possible to divide the affected ears into four groups, as follows: Diplodia, Fusarium I, Fusarium II, Fusarium III.

Some of these rots are so similar that the casual observer rarely entertains any suspicion of their being but one form. The resemblances are so complete in some instances that the removal of the husk and sometimes a microscopial examination are needed for the classification of the variety. Commonly, however, in fairly advanced stages of the disease one or more characteristic differences are apparent. The two forms most easily confused are the Diplodia, in which the color of the moldy growth is white, and Fasarium II, in which it is pink to red.

The first indication that ears of corn are diseased is a fading of the bright green of the husks to a pale yellowish green color. In Diplodia this change goes on gradually, and under favorable conditions quite rapidly, until the entire ear has the appearance of premature ripening. While this change of color on the outside is progressing one finds the inner husks have not lost their normal color, but are more or less tinged with brown, particularly along the advancing margin of the diseased area. This description also applies to the disease produced by Fusarium II, although no entirely decayed ear due to this organism has been found. In this case infection always begins at the tip and proceeds downward, rarely involving more than half of the ear. In both forms badly diseased ears are tightly clasped by the dry, brittle husks except in cases where infection by Diplodia takes place in the base of the ears too late in the season for the entire ear to become involved. Many of the diseased ears on account of their lightness in weight remain upright.

The diseased ears shrivel up more or less, become darker in color and lighter in weight. The kernels are also shriveled, are very brittle, and are loosely attached to the more or less rotten cob. The silk is moldy and adheres by the mass of fungus threads to the inner husks and corn.

The Fusarium diseases I and III produce many different effects on the ears and are commonly not detected in the field until the husks are removed. Fusarium I attacks only those husks which come into contact with the diseased surface of the ear. Fusarium III attacks the ends of scattered



a. Inoculated in the silk with Diplodia.
b. Inoculated at the base with Diplodia

individual grains, causing them to crack open and the starchy contents to become crumbly.

The premature yellowing of the husks or plants otherwise healthy is an indication that a diseased condition exists.

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Price $3.58

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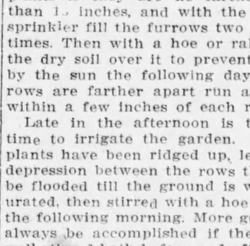

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BERLIN REGRETS NECESSITY OF BOMBARDING RHEIMS

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A statement expressing regret that it had been found necessary to bombard the historic city of Rheims was issued at headquarters shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. It follows:

"Rheims was in the battle line of the French and the Germans were compelled to bombard it. We regret this greatly, but the fire of the French came from that direction. Orders have been issued to save the cathedral."

U. S. WILL HOLD TURK TO TREATIES

Bryan Joins in Protest of Powers to the Sultan on Privileges.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Washington government today awaited the reply of the Turkish government to its protest against the abrogation of the capitulations by the Porte. Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople had been instructed by Secretary Bryan to inform the Turkish government that the United States does not acquiesce in the reported intention of Turkey to deprive foreigners of their extra territorial rights.

"Furthermore," says Secretary Bryan in a paraphrased statement of the cablegram to Mr. Morgenthau, "this government does not recognize that the Ottoman government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end, being unilateral, can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions."

Delay Till War Ends.

Its desire not to become entangled in the intricate web of European diplomacy on which the possibility of war between Turkey and other European nations depends, is believed to be the reason for the delay in taking up the matter. Fearing that it might be misunderstood the Washington government will postpone further discussion of the subject until the war is ended. It is believed that meanwhile the protest will cause Turkey to use extreme care in the treatment accorded Americans in the event the Porte carries out its announced intention to do away with the extra territorial rights of foreigners beginning October 1.

The flat declaration that the United States did not recognize the right of Turkey to abrogate its capitulations is one which the other European powers also have made in their protests. The peculiar conditions under which foreigners have been given special privileges in Turkey for more than four hundred years and the numerous treaties under which the usage has been established will be the basis for the American government's contention that in this question, certain rights inhere to foreign governments until such conditions shall arise in the Ottoman empire which will be a complete guarantee for the protection of foreigners and their interests.

The American government always has been jealous of the maintenance of its extra territorial rights in Turkey, for through their peculiar influence Americans brought their missions, schools and hospitals to Turkey; foreign interests invested their money, and missionaries as well as other foreign residents felt safeguarded against religious opposition or native uprisings.

The Porte's View.

Turkey has contended through her ambassador here that the United States enjoyed these privileges only through a most favored nation clause and that when the capitulations with the other Powers were abrogated the United States was merely deprived of an incidental privilege. In this view the Washington government does not concur, for it claims that the treaty of 1830 between the United States and Turkey specifically granted these rights to the United States. One article in the treaty of 1830 granting extra territorial privileges has been in dispute ever since the convention was signed. The treaty of 1862 did not attempt to interpret the article, but merely granted the American government all the privileges which it had obtained in the former treaty and favored nation treatment, so that the question never has been finally determined. It is one of the oldest of American diplomatic controversies.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATARRH TREATMENT FREE.—CONTINUES.

Catarrh Specialist Sproule of 43 Trade Building, Boston, is again offering Treatment for Catarh, Free to Toledo Weekly Blade readers, because so many people have asked him to repeat the last Free offer he made a little while ago.

If you want Treatment while this famous Specialist is giving it away Free, send at once. Turn to the sixth page of this paper and get the address. Then send for the Catarrh Treatment and see for yourself the method which has cured hundreds of your fellow readers of Catarrh.

100 MILLIONS FOR EUROPE

Reserve Board Approves Plan of Raising Gold Fund.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The bankers' plan for a $100,000,000 gold fund to meet American obligations to Europe was approved today by the federal reserve board.

National banks in central reserve and reserve cities will be asked to contribute to the fund, but country banks are not expected to participate. Although a syndicate of New York bankers already has arranged to take care of $80,000,000 of that city's European obligations, national banks in New York will be counted upon for contributions to the additional $100,000,000 fund.

The gold will be deposited in the branch of the Bank of England in Ottawa, Canada. The first call on banks probably will be designed to bring out from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. Details of the plan will be considered next week.

SAY BOYS OF 16 ARE FIGHTING WITH GERMANS

London, Sept. 18.—9:15 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Bordeaux asserts that boys less than 16 years old are fighting in the German ranks. The correspondent declares he saw one wounded in the Bordeaux hospital whose age was 15 years and nine months and who told him that all students at school over 15 years had been mobilized and placed in different regiments.

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RATE ADVANCE CASE WILL BE REOPENED

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides to Begin Rehearing October 19.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The interstate commerce commission today decided to reopen the eastern advance rate case. Hearings will begin here, October 19. A formal order to that effect was prepared.

The decision of the commission comes upon the recent application of the railroads, which was made after President Wilson had received a representative committee of railway presidents at the White House. How far that conference may have gone toward preparing the way for the reopening of the case is not known.

It was said at the time that the railroad men asked the President to appeal to the country to treat the railroads in a spirit of co-operation and the President responded by sending a letter to Chairman Frank Trumbull, of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

What Railroads Asked.

The railroads also asked the commission to modify its decision which granted increases west of Pittsburg and denied increases between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard. Under the law the commission cannot modify that order without hearings and the reopening of the case brings the whole subject up for review.

The railroads asked for a reopening not upon the showing they made at the hearings prior to the decision, but upon conditions, which the managers say, have become apparent since. The showing of the roads for June, which was not before the commission the last time, and the exigencies which have been thrust upon them by the European war, with the attendant difficulties of getting new capital, and the falling off in export traffic, were cited as the principal reasons why the case should be reopened.

Shippers' organizations which fought the increases previously have given notice that they will oppose further advances at the rehearing. They will secure counsel and will have the same opportunity for argument as before.

The fates which the railroads ask are identical with those denied before. Although described as five per cent advances, the commission's recent decision declared some of them ranged as high as 35 per cent. The principal heavy commodities west of Pittsburg, Buffalo and Charleston, such as coal and coke, which constitute more than half of the total traffic of railroads will be affected.

All class and commodity rates east, for which the commission denied increases entirely, will be affected by the new case.

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DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, A NURSE, TREATS THE ENEMY

The Hague, Sept. 17, via Rotterdam and London, Sept. 18, 6:20 a. m.—The Duchess of Sutherland accompanied by a Red Cross expedition of one surgeon and eight nurses arrived here today from Maubeugue via Masterich en route to England. The duchess was in Namur during its bombardment and she reports that she treated mostly Belgian and French wounded.

The duchess said the conduct of the Germans was correct and towards herself and party it was even considerate. She refused to make a detailed statement until she reaches England, where she will go in a day or two.

ITALY, ROUMANIA, TURKEY, MAY JOIN

News Received in Washington Strengthens Rumors of New Nations in War.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Europe received today contain information indicating that the great struggle in the eastern hemisphere is entering upon a new and much more serious phase.

While the opposing armies that have been sparring for an opening in the eastern and western theatres of war have settled down to what promises to be a desperate and prolonged contest, it appears likely that the conflict is about to spread to several other nations now maintaining neutrality.

Other Nations to Join.

Italy has decided to join the fray on the side of the allies at the moment deemed most opportune for striking a decisive blow and in preparation for the movement is rapidly mobilizing its army.

Turkish officials are in Berlin negotiating the terms upon which the Ottoman empire will throw its support to Germany and Austria.

Roumania has given an official reply to Turkey, which indicates that it is likely to get into the fight on the side of the triple entente.

Italians to Austrian Border.

The dispatches describe mobilization of the Italian army as going forward at a rapid rate. The regular troops are moving in the direction of the Austrian border and the reserves have been called to the colors. It also is stated that the Mediterranean fleet of the Italian navy is being prepared for operations in the Adriatic against Austria.

Italy has been drifting in the direction of war for several weeks and there is little doubt in official circles here that it is on the point of attacking Austria. All reports from the peninsula describe the war sentiment of the Italian populace mounting higher and higher.

The Italian government already has given tremendous aid to the allies by repudiating the German interpretation of the triple alliance and remaining neutral—a support so valuable that in the event of the victory of the allies Italy, though it never fired a gun in the war, would be assured of a handsome reward in the peace terms.

Roumania Spurns Porte's Plan.

The reply Roumania has given Turkey is supposed here to be the conclusion of the efforts made by the porte to induce King Charles to declare war on Russia.

Roumania evidently has declined to fall in with the proposal although it would like to recover Bessarabia from the czar. This means that if the Roumania gets into the fight it will be as the ally of Russia, whom she desires to obtain that part of Transylvania inhabited by Roumanians.

No details are obtainable of the reported negotiations at Berlin between the German government and the porte. There are many indications that Turkey contemplates going to the aid of the kaiser, but the Turkish ambassador here emphatically maintains that his country, unless attacked, will maintain neutrality throughout the conflict.

Villa Congratulates on Withdrawing Troops

Washington, Sept. 18.—Francisco Villa today congratulated President Wilson on the withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz. In his message, General Villa refers to himself as "General-in-chief of the division of the north."

The telegram, dated Chihuahua, September 16, read:

"Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

"I have learned with supreme pleasure and satisfaction that the American forces now stationed at Vera Cruz will shortly leave that port, and I am impelled to present to you in my name and that of the Mexican people our most cordial congratulations for this action, which, as have all those dictated by the American government of which you are the distinguished head, respecting all matters connected with our country, so faithfully have interpreted the sentiments and aspirations of the patriotic people of Mexico, and I respectfully resalute you as the general-in-chief of the division of the north.

"FRANCISCO VILLA."

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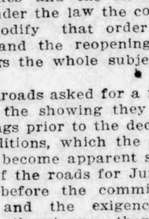
Many other caps and aprons are shown on pages 118 and 119 of "Your Bargain Book," mailed on request.



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6864—Ladies' Apron and Cap.

The apron has a panel front and fitted side front extending to the shoulder. The back gores end at the waistline and straps hold up the fronts, fastening to the band in the back. The cap has a plain band to which the crown is gathered.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 36 inch material, with ⅝ yd. of 27 inch contrasting fabric to trim.

6825—Ladies' Dress.

Made with drop shoulder and small sleeve and with side front closing for blouse and also for the three gore skirt. An excellent style for serge, gabardine, cheviot and for many of the novelty fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 44 in. material, with ½ yard of 27 in. contrasting goods to trim.

5903—Ladies' Dress.

Absolutely simple, with a large collar and center closing. Short sleeves in a cuff. The skirt is a three piece model and also comes in Suitable for serge, cheviot and fancy fabrics. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¾ yards of 36 in. material.

6846—Boys' Blouse.

Made to close at the side in double breasted effect, with small patch pocket. The neck may have a large sailor collar or a band with turnover linen collar. The sleeve is full length, pleated or gathered at the wrist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36 in. material.

6852—Ladies' Three Gore Skirt.

A tailor made style, suitable for wear as a separate skirt or as part of a costume. It may be made with either the raised or the regulation waistline. Such materials as serge, cheviot and other woolens are suitable.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of 44 in. material.

6867—Girls' Apron.

A model without extra fullness, cut on sacque lines, with the upper ends of the short sleeves extending to the neck edge. This is low and square. The closing is in the back and there is a patch pocket.

The apron pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material, 1¾ yards of banding to trim.

6827—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This rather dressy model has the fronts full below the flat shoulder yoke and the edges of the surplice closing are outlined by reveres, above which is a flare collar. Long or short sleeves fit a small armhole.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of 36 in. material, with ⅝ yd. of 27 in. contrasting goods to trim.

6850—Child's Rompers.

Novel in general effect, these rompers have front and rompers sections in one, an opening at the front of the seat and across the back at the neck to be left open or finished as desired. The rompers pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 27 in. material with ½ yard of 27 in. contrasting material to trim.

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Russians Hammer Down Austrian Fort

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—Russian troops have captured Krasiezyn, the chief defense of Przemysl on the southwest, and the fall of the Austrian stronghold is imminent, according to latest reports from the front. Both sides of the River San at Krasiezyn are strongly fortified, but the redoubts were taken by assault after a battle of 10 hours.

Gen. Ziegler, who is one of the chief strategists of the Austro-Hungarian army is reported to have been wounded.

The correspondent of the Novoe Vremya sends the following description of the battle at Krasiezyn:

"The combat opened at dawn with a bombardment of the Austrian positions on both sides of the San. The Austrians replied vigorously and their artillery fire was well directed, causing severe execution in our ranks.

"Finally, however, most of their guns were put out of commission on the east bank, and our troops took the fortifications there at the point of the bayonet.

"In the meantime a large force had been sent to the southward, where they crossed the San, out of range of the Austrian fortifications on the west bank in the rear. Though under fire from the Russian artillery on the east bank and by the assault from the rear, the Austrian defenders of the western fortifications fought nobly.

"Hundreds of them were bayoneted before their commander would surrender. He offered his sword to the Russian commander, but it was returned to him with:

"'We Russians honor brave men.'"

Power From the Sun.

A public demonstration was given July 11, 1913, of the workings of the sun-power plant recently erected at Meadi, near Cairo, Egypt. The principle involved in the plant is the invention of Frank Shuman, an American, who supervised the erection of the plant and is conducting the experiments. The plant covers several acres on the west bank of the Nile. A series of reflectors and absorbers, a low pressure steam engine, a condenser and a pump comprise the principal independent units of the mechanism. There are five reflectors, each of which is 204 feet long and parabolic in form. They are spaced at intervals of 20 feet and made up of a series of one-eighth-inch glass mirrors. The reflectors aggregate a total light absorptive surface of 13,500 square feet, and are placed in iron frames, and geared and interconnected with the engine by an arrangement of cogwheels. The mirrors automatically follow the course of the sun, and are regulated by a thermostat, the secret of the invention. Running down the center of each reflector is the boiler or absorber, a box of three-eighths inch metal and a tube at the top. By means of an automatic feed the box is constantly half full of water. The reflected sun rays are concentrated on these boilers, and the steam generated is led from the various units to the engine. The 100-horse power engine is of the low pressure type. The exhaust is condensed to water and returned to the boilers.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

He looked straight at me with some more signs.

"—and Mr. Mallory—"

Straight at Dave with the same hocus-pocus.

"—you're among friends."

"Lunatics," says Dave. "The asylum is at Mount Hope, about twenty miles away. Did you get out or are you on your way in?"

"Do you mean to say that you don't understand?"

"The deaf and dumb language is foreign to us," says Dave.

"Is this the same?" asks one turning the lapel of his coat and showing a badge made by cutting the Indian head out of one of the big, old, copper cents.

"The same," says Dave.

"Let me see that," says I.

He handed it over to me.

"Well," I says, "when I was more a fool than I am now, I was a little bit of a Copperhead. This is the thing they used to wear to show each other who they was."

"And you couldn't do so little for the cause as to help run a few mules across the border tonight, and lead a few recruits south of the Potomac, you and our other friends here?"

"I won't think of it," says Dave, "unless it's a thousand—mules. A few are not enough!"

He drags me off.

And that night at the table, Dave tells all about the fun he'd had that day, being taken for Mallory, and tells Evelyn he's going to take her around the next day, to have some fun, too, and see whether they'll take her for Mallory.

Evelyn got as white as a sheet, and nearly fell off her chair.

"Oh, well," says Dave, "if you feel that way we won't."

"I don't want to go—I don't want to go—says Evelyn. Starting to her room. She was sick in bed the next day.

CHAPTER XIV.

Betsy's Pics Again.

Anyhow, another squad of Unions come around.

"Well," I says, "you're a funny lot. Now you're all dressed up in Union uniforms. What are you, anyhow? Unions or Johnnies?"

"Do you think you have seen us before?" laughs the lieutenant in command.

"I do," says I.

"We are here for the last time, to find out from the people, like yourself, whom we know to be loyal, what is going on at the Underground station, and in the Copperhead lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Are you willing to help your country?"

"Well, how can I help you when I don't know anything," says I. "I'm getting tired of this."

"So are we. And we are going to close the incident. Call out your whole family."

"There's no one here but me," I says. They seemed mad about that.

"Mr. Vonner," said the officer, with his finuger on me like a loaded gun, "there have been traitorous doings in this vicinity for a long time! Information goes south from here regularly of all our movements! Such bulky things as horses, provisions and recruits slip through the lines from here! Somewhere near the Knights of the Golden Circle meet! Now, then, do you mean to persist that you live in this hotbed of treason and know nothing of any of these things?"

"Not a thing," laughs I. "You're fooled, lieutenant. It ain't so."

"Well, let me tell you, sir, that the United States government is not so easily fooled. And its eyes are right on this place, just now—and on you! Take care. You may be as dull as you seem. You may not. Though all about here seem to agree that you are an honest Union man."

"Yes, I am," says I, "straight through from here to here—"

I touched my bosom and my back.

"—and if anybody plays rebel monkey shines around here you'll know it as soon as I do."

"I like to hear that," says the officer.

He consults with his men, and then he turns to me and says—suddenly:

"Mr. Vonner, the Underground station is said to be not three miles to the south of this spot!"

"No!" says I, soprized like thunder.

"It is at Crider's tavern, or in that vicinity," said the officer.

"Well, by the Lord," says I, hot against Crider, "I owe him a few now. If he cuts up any tricks hereafter he'll get a load of buckshot from the old flintlock!"

"This will be better," says the officer, taking a carbine from one of his men and handing it to me. "Give him your ammunition, Gross," he says to the man, and he emptied a double-handfull of brass cartridges into my hands.

"No," says the officer, "I believe in you, though you and your sons are under snuspicion. Prove your loyalty to the Union by keeping up a patrol in this vicinity. There's a spy near you, Mallory. He must be caught. Yon can catch him. He won't be on his guard for you. If you meet any strangers—or even not strangers—who cannot give an account of themselves, take them into custody. I am authorized to deputize you a provost marshal of the United States. If anyone resists or will not stand, fire upon him."

"By the Lord, I will," says I, hot.

"You so swear?" says the officer. "Hold up your right hand."

I did it.

"But there is a suspicious circumstance affecting you and your sons. Why aren't some of you in the Union army if you are loyal?"

To Be Continued.

WILSON ENDS WESTERN STRIKE

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Colorado mine workers today notified President Wilson that they had confirmed the action of the United Mine Workers in accepting his proposal for a three years' truce in the Colorado strike.

New American 20 Year Thin Model Watch

Elegantly engraved, gold finished screw-bezel, double hunting case, high grade ruby jeweled American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. Equal in appearance to a 10 jewel $20.00 watch. **20 YEAR GUARANTEE** sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or reversible for Gents free with this watch.

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This GOLD PLATED EMBOSSED LOCKET and 22-in. CHAIN—Locket opens to hold two pictures and is set with a perfect similitude DIAMOND—and these 4 GOLD PLATED RINGS to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and return us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Order at once. Address A. W. DALE MFG. CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Prayers for peace should be neutral.

After war at any cost will come peace at any price.

A tax on soft drinks might drive some good people to hard cider.

The turning movement of tradition, we believe, was executed by the worm.

European capitals are not moved because moving is cheaper than paying rent.

The young fellow without any imagination must make an uninteresting lover.

Mushroom hunters should never give a toadstool the benefit of the doubt.

'Twouldn't surprise us to hear that there are some crowned headaches in Europe.

Anyway, nobody has tried to blame Uncle John Rockefeller for the war in Europe.

Maybe Roger Sullivan would have won in Illinois without the opposition of Mr. Bryan.

The thing to do is to make war as unpopular, in the minds of the people, as a plague.

We suspect that the house of Hapsburg is going to need new wall paper and other repairs.

Huerta is going to settle in Spain. Not as quiet as the place Villa would have selected for him.

War ruins everything with which it comes in contact, with the possible exception of the weather.

General Paul Pau rides a horse in the field. No use, a warrior can't be a hero in an automobile.

Now and then one comes across an old-fashioned man who thinks a politician ought to be consistent.

Living for one's country would seem to be more satisfactory than dying for it, but who knows?

There will be no question about peace having been established in Mexico when Villa goes to plowing.

General Carranza will never be able to accomplish much on the amount of faith Americans have in him.

They argue that a man without enemies is no good. Then why not have a few? They are easy to get.

Czar Nicholas says he is going to Berlin. In their old kissing days the kaiser used to meet him half way.

Drunkenness is a lingering disease. It reaches the incurable stage after it has paralyzed the victim's self-respect.

The Houston Post is advocating nightshirts for the North Carolina Democrats. A strange doctrine for a Democratic paper to promulgate.

"Progress Stands Still," says a headline in an Indiana paper. One of the strange things that may happen under a Democratic administration.

One woman has shot a man because she "loved him so." She should have married him. Matrimony is less violent.

A dispatch says "small, hot bullets cause little pain." Whoever sent out the news didn't get his information from a war widow.

We suppose that in a big battle, extending over miles of territory, the army doesn't let its right wing know what its left wing is doing.

Nearly everybody in this country seems to be a third or fourth cousin to the war in Europe. That is what makes it so hard to remain neutral.

The English mother who sent seven stalwart sons to war with her blessing has never been arrested for burning churches.

One philosopher will tell you that money talks; another that silence is golden. It is not always possible to reconcile maxims.

"Sympathy for railroads is growing," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. All the same, the locomotives continue to hit only the very valuable cows.

A man in New York can speak 38 languages. This accomplishment is no greater, however, than that of the man who can earn a good living in one.

"Alcohol is a food and not a poison," says a headline in a booze promulgating publication. Why not add that it is clothes and shoes for the children?

As a poem, perhaps the Star-Spangled Banner is not great, but it finds a responsive chord in the souls of the people. If that isn't greatness it is something better.

No artist can feel more pride when viewing the work of his own brush than the housewife takes in gazing at forty cans of fruit she has put up for her ultimate consumers.

A German scientist says women can talk longer than men because their throats are smaller. But that's no reason. If women can talk longer than men it is because they want to.

"A woman who is against woman suffrage is quoted as saying that woman was never created to govern." Some of us thought that when we went to school, but we had to change our minds standing up.

Our great sectional war was fought during the hoopskirt period. Now, the European conflict comes when the other extreme is raging. Maybe we have yet to learn that such things have an evil influence upon the minds of men.

BOOMING HOME MARKETS

"Printer's Ink" has been able to mobilize the views of the leading advertisers of the country regarding the outlook for business in war times. It is remarkable how very few there are of these advertisers who are mournful as to the prospects. Nearly all behold signs of improvements in trade, of the opening up of new commerce abroad and of increased development of commerce at home.

Commenting upon its symposium, "Printer's Ink" says:

"The idea of capturing foreign markets is one that may well fire the imagination, but how many American manufacturers can claim to have captured 50 per cent, or even 25 per cent, of the wonderful market within our own domain? The war excitement should not be permitted to divert attention from the unprecedented opportunity to cultivate intensively the undeveloped demand unquestionably existing at home."

One indisputable result of the madness abroad will be the establishmeat of a large and permanent trade with countries in which hitherto our trade has trailed far behind that of England and Germany. Another result will be the restoration of a deep-sea merchant marine. But the result in which we can take the greatest pride, which will be larger than all other beneficences, will be improved markets at home. The end of the war will see America buying American-made goods in vaster quantities. It will see America at last preferring goods labeled, "Made in America," to goods stamped "Made in England" or "Made in Germany." It is a price which Europe will have to pay for voluntarily isolating us commercially.

PROFIT OF OCCUPATION

We can all of us hope that the American occupation of Vera Cruz will have some permanent influence for good in Mexico. But we can none of us feel certain of it. Mexicans do not seem to have what is called a receptive mind so far as regards civilization and improving things. On the contrary, they take to such demoralizing things as machine guns and dynamite and high finance and concessions bartering as a child takes to candy.

But this much has been gained which will be of benefit to Mexico—a rugged fear of the American military. So long as our armies were merely massed upon the frontier and our warships were anchored far out in the Mexican harbors, the native population considered us with more or less contempt. To be armed, as the Mexican has looked at it, is excuse sufficient to go disturbing the peace. To be armed better than your neighbor can have but one natural outcome—a funeral at the neighbor's house. Our forbearance argued a lack of bravery, and under that impression the Mexicans committed all sorts of outrages against Americans.

Now, because of the visit to Vera Cruz, the Mexican people know a "heap different." It will be a long time before any Mexican army officer feels it a safe thing to commandeer American property. Mexican bandits and mushroom patriots will think twice before torturing American engineers and insulting American women. By just so much Mexico has profited by the occupation.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF

In 1870-71 France and Germany chose to drop all other interests and to devote their energies to the attempt to destroy each other. The military took possession of the roads over which the products of the farms had been accustomed to move to market. The railroads were clogged with troop trains. Factories were closed. Commerce in the two nations was virtually paralyzed for months.

The American Machinist, after publishing this history which we all might well have imagined, recites a number of facts with which few of us may be familiar. It points out that, because of the war on the continent, England experienced a tremendous industrial expansion. Her wage payments, which in 1870 amounted to $2,200,000,000, rose to $2,700,000,000 by 1875. In four years, her income from manufactured products was increased from $5,500,000,000 to $6,700,000,000.

Says the American Machinist:

"History repeats itself.
"In 1870-74, England wa smanufacturing for the world. In 1914—the United States must manufacture for the world."

THE BEST OF THE YEAR

People go to the lake shore, the mountains and the seaside rather with the idea of escaping the discomforts of summer in the city than with the idea of enjoying a season of recreation.

This seems to be proved by the fact that as soon as September comes and the asphalt pavements harden again, the people at the summer resorts rush home. They turn their backs upon the finest period of the year. They flee from the golden days, the autumn sunsets, the cool, invigorating mornings, apparently without a particle of regret. The city is bearable once more, and that is all they ask.

We believe this will not always be. The time will come when the idea of recreation will be stronger than the impulse to avoid the unpleasant things that go with summer in the cities. Then we shall have fall resorts as now we have summer resorts and they will be as crowded as the others are in these times. Such resorts will boast of frost and cold water and autumn woods, and, possibly, of storm. For the people who will go to them will go to get the stimulation there is in frost and cold water, to enjoy the beauties of the changing year, to feel the mystery of Indian summer. They will have more for their expenditure of time and money than those persons who merely leave town because the town is hot.

A SEASONAL TIP

Can everything that you can can.

This is the advice of the "Country Gentleman," which assumes to have information that foreign agents have been visiting American canneries for the purpose of buying up the fall production in advance of the completion of the season's work. If this is true, canned goods in the home markets this winter will command higher prices, and living will be subjected to a new strain.

Obviously, it is "up" to the American housewives to meet and defeat the situation. Every pound of vegetables and fruit which they preserve now against the winter will avoid by so much the drain upon the income which the foreign agents are about to put in force. The heavier the weight upon the basement shelves, the greater the number of cans and jars which may pridefully be shown, the less grumbling will there be in January and February over the costs of food for which the fighting in Europe is responsible.

It seems to be good advice—can everything you can can.

THE CASE OF SULLIVAN

Democratic newspapers of the country appear to consider the nomination of Roger Sullivan for United States senator from Illinois a tough blow to the Democratic cause. We find him spoken of as a "serious load," an "incubus," an "Old Man of the Sea," and an "excellent argument for the opposition."

Roger Sullivan says nothing.

And naturally. Sullivan entertains no illusion as to the kind of Democrat he is. He is of that practical stamp of man, who, while perfectly willing to deceive others, does not deceive himself. He is quite aware that the Democratic woods are full of his kind of politician, that he is anything except an exception. He looks over congress and perceives that he is in no wise likely to be lonely there. The statesmen of his school and conscience have managed to herd enough votes to the polls to get through, and they have not been ostracized when they reached Washington. "So," he asks himself, "why should I fail in the matter of ballots or endure slights if the credentials are made out in my name?"

As a "serious load," Sullivan is no worse than a good many others. Many an "incubus" has, for all that, yet succeeded in his purpose. The politicians of the Sullivan classification are not going to disappear because their parties find them uncomfortable as candidates, though welcome as mobilizers of votes for other candidates, but because the country will not stand for them in any capacity. The place where their like must be killed off is in the party councils, if parties honestly want them killed off. Until then, no party has a right to complain of its "old men of the sea."

NATURE LOVING

It is the study of nature which the naturalist loves, not nature. He would no more pretend an affection for her than he would consider the law of gravitation a sweet young thing and a chemical process a joy forever. He knows nature too well for that.

He knows, for example, that the trees of the forest live only by a constant struggle with their kind for food and light, with vines for freedom of space and growth, with fungi and insects for the life blood that courses in the tree substance. The things which it may delight the painter to set upon canvas, the poet to describe in rhyme, may mean to the naturalist disease and decay and a hopeles fight for being. He sees the bird migrations in the spring and fall not wholly as prophecies of changing seasons, but as a law in the obedience of which thousands of birds perish. That swiftness of the dragon fly is the swiftness of necessity. Without it the creatures all would die. The moths and the butterflies, the May flies and all their related host, suffer fearful decimation before ever one comes to full growth, and the hour of glory may prove an hour of pain with torturing death as its close.

Nature is ruthless, caring apparently only for the race and nothing for the individual. Her laws, by human standard, contain no hint of mercy. They proceed, as do great mechanisms, crushing and killing whatsoever disputes the way. Really to love nature and, at the same time to know her, is to love something that seems wholly capable of a benign emotion.

The cult of nature-loving, one of the recent concentrations of gush, might grow and prosper and live long in the land if it would only stick to loving and not affect the possession of knowledge. It errs wherever it lets its students study too deeply. To be what the name implies, nature-loving must ignore quite terrible facts and save its communicants from the pain of disillusionment.

THE TERROR OF LIGHT

About one hundred years ago, a municipality proposed to establish a street lighting system. The leading local newspaper opposed the proposition upon the following grounds:

"First—From the theological standpoint artificial illumination is an attempt to interfere with the divine plan, which has preordained darkness during night-time.

"Second—Those people who do not want light ought not to be compelled to pay for it.

"Third—The emanations of illuminating gas are injurious. Moreover, illuminated streets would induce people to remain later out of doors, leading to an increase of ailments caused by colds.

"Fourth—The fear of darkness would vanish and drunkenness and depravity increase.

"Fifth—Horses would get frightened and thieves emboldened.

"Sixth — Constant illumination of streets by night would rob festive illuminations of their charm."

This is, of course, all very absurd. But there are progressive measures before people today which are opposed with the same solemn asininity. Analyzed, a good deal of the opposition is discovered to be founded upon a dislike for change. There are human minds that can perceive only the sides of the rut in which they travel. All else, they hold in distrust.

Sunday School

LAST GREAT ARBITRAMENT

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 27 Is "Jesus The Judge of Men." John 3.14-21: a Quarterly Review.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

"There is a reckoning yet to pay." So cry the opposing nations in the great war. Each looks forward to a judgment day, when the nations will sit in conclave and apportion out penalties and rewards. Now, blinded by the red rage of war, none of the warring peoples can see clearly or judge fairly; some day the inevitable just verdict of history will be written.

As with nations, so with human lives. For three months past the Sunday schools have been studying the majestic truth, so difficult to grasp, that the day of reckoning and of clear judgment is coming. Jesus stressed this teaching of judgment above all others during the closing days of his ministry. His utterances were those of a judge, and this present Review Lesson is entitled by the International Lesson Committee, "Jesus, the Judge of Men."

Like all other truths with which he dealt, Jesus made this one personal to the conduct of men and women. He offered it as an argument for repentance. "Why not"—so in effect, ran his reasoning—"anticipate the inescapable Judgment Day by amending your conduct now? Then it will be too late to change your course; now is your opportunity, revealed by the awful light which streams from the Judgment Seat."

After the War Is Over.

The dispatches are filled with conflicting stories concerning the armies and their conduct. No one can be certain of the full truth now. But after the war is over, it will all be revealed. Then the glory or shame—or both commingled—of the contestants will stand clear for all men's reading.

That truth, also, lies in these lessons on the judgment. However much we may deceive ourselves or one another, in the present life, the day of perfect revelation is coming; wherein for an endless eternity our true nature will stand revealed, to bless or to ban us. "There is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed."

For a time sin may seem to prosper; but in the end it is the one sure failure of the universe. "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Life may not be judged, runs this philosophy, by an uncompleted portion: we must see the whole before we can pass a verdict. That is why the light of the judgment day is best for testing. It is as absurd to measure a life by a short period of prosperity as it was for the allies to exult over the resistance of the forts of Liege as though that were the last word in the great war.

When Pooh-Poohed Principles Prevail.

One spectacular phase of the closing days of earthly ministry of Jesus was the way in which the crowd, from the temple officials down to the street rabble, thought they were judging this radical Rabbi from Nazareth; whereas, as all the world now knows, they were being judged by him.

Similarly, principles long flouted eventually judge all men. For milleniums world peace was thought the fad of fanatics, the dream of mystics who heard angels singing in the skies; now, the most materialistic historian or philosopher would not dream of writing down a scheme of government for the world which did not postulate universal peace. Likewise, equal rights for all men and women, the abolition of slavery, the triumph of temperance, the emancipation of child labor—all these principles were derided for long years after their possibility came to be recognized.

In this our own day all men clearly see that society is being judged by these advanced social conceptions which are the ideals of Jesus. Politics and business must stand or fall according as they conform to these standards.

Jesus and Social Unrest.

Crowding still closer home to our twentieth century, in this connection is the tremendous truth that the final utterances of Jesus were concerned largely with what our own day calls, comprehensively, "the social problem." Questions of social justice, of employer and employed, of charity, of a corrupted church, of personal ambition in relation to group fellowship, of loyalty to the state, and of the manward side of godliness—all these bulked big in the farewell utterances of Jesus.

Anybody who thinks that the social aspects of Christianity are a modern notion has but to read the utterances of our Lord during the two weeks immediately preceding his crucifixion for all the social programs which the great ecclesiastical gatherings have formulated, and which the prophets of our day have so powerfully championed. The leaven of the day's social unrest may be found in the Gospel of Christ.

A single word is to fly on the white flag of the Christmas ship that will bear the gifts and greetings of American children to a million orphans made by the cruel war; and that word will be "isasmuch." The newspaper editor who conceived the plan is no preacher, but he knows the tremendous import of that word of Jesus, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." There is no more wonderful truth in Scripture than this one that the Lord of heaven and earth makes himself one with all the needy, suffering and oppressed of earth. The corollary of this is that to be united with Christ is to be like him, a fellow-sufferer with the world's humblest and most helpless ones.

Making Friends With the Judge.

This truth of the judgeship of the Son of Man need not be a terrible one. I have a friend who is a county judge, and a terror to evil-doers; but to his own little daughter he is not a fearsome judge, but an indulgen father. His seat of justice is at times her playground, when she visits him at the court house. To the Christian Christ is less a judge than a Saviour, a friend, a brother.

Here, too, it is possible to anticipate the judgment day. "There is now no condemnation for them that are in Christ Jesus." The friends o Christ on earth, (who are likewise the friends of man), are also the friends of Christ in the Great-Day of the hereafter. Which implies that the one fact of supreme importance concerning any person or nation is his present relation to Jesus the crucified.

New Premiums for Blade Readers

Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware, Nottingham Lace Curtains and Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets.

This Announcement of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires During October.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of October our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. Our subscription season this year promises to be one of the most successful in the history of The Blade. Nearly all of our subscribers whose time expired in September renewed for the coming year and a great many of these sent us clubs of 10, 15 and 20 names.

The great popularity of the Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are, without doubt, the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality" and as you know needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A Rogers Silverware in the new Sherwood design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French Gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers, you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during October, should receive our proposition by October 1st. If not received by October 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to October subscribers only, and 30 days later the November people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. When you receive your notice, please read carefully the several propositions we make; you will find them exceedingly liberal and we are certain that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will send us a club of at least 10 or 20 names, and thereby earn one or more of the beautiful and useful premiums we offer.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is always looked to for guidance on the great questions of national consequence. Its policy is always constructive and it stands for our national ideal of better homes and better Americans. The Blade is a valuable, cheer-giving weekly visitor and just the kind of a newspaper to spread the atmosphere of purity in the home.

You, as a reader of the Blade, know its value in your home, therefore you can cheerfully recommend it to your friends. Tell them how you have been benefited and the pleasure with which you look forward to the coming of your Blade each week. One word of recommendation from you means a new reader of the Blade.

We feel sure that you will not hesitate to do this and in so doing do your part in assisting us to increase the Blade's Great National Family.

Fortune Made in Kansas.

Arriving in Kansas in 1870 and working for 50 cents a day and now being worth about $100,000 is the story of Joseph Bouska, a Bohemian merchant of Narka, Kan. Besides being the owner of 15,000 acres of land he operates one of the largest department stores in the county.

French Aid German Fund.

French prisoners of war held at Stuttgart have subscribed to the German Red Cross fund in recognition of the fine treatment they have received at the hands of their captors. The money will be expended in the care of the French wounded at Stuttgart.

The Newest Terror of Warfare

The picture is of French aviators who are armed with bombs to be dropped from the skies. So far such bombs have proved more spectacular than destructive. But it is easy to imagine that they may be developed into agencies to fearful effect. So far the Germans have shown superiority in the power of the aerial torpedoes, as witness the case of the Zeppelin dirigible at Antwerp. It remains to be seen whether or not the bombs from the sky can affect the issue of battle.

SONGS LIGHTEN MEN IN BATTLE

New Melodies Will Be Taken Home by Survivors of Great Conflict.

Ma tunique a un bouton,
Un bouton, un bouton.
Ma tunique a un bouton,
Marchons ! Marchons !
Ma tunique a deux boutons,
Deux boutons, deux boutons.
Ma tunique a deux boutons,
Marchons ! Marchons !

The British soldiers who are fighting on the Continent will probably bring this song back with them to their native isles as one of the mementoes, along with a few battle scars, more or less, of their sojourn on the French firing line.

All through France the soldiers and the people generally are keeping step to the button song. As the French soldier marches he counts his buttons and adds one more to each verse as long as the singing continues. If the war lasts as long as Lord Kitchener has seemed to suggest that it might the French soldier will have the longest string of buttons to his credit that has ever been collected before he settles down again to a civilian life.

The song which men sing on the march and around the army camp fire in the interludes of battle is often just such a simple and childish doggerel as the foregoing.

National songs, songs of patriotism and hymns are also of course sung by the forces engaged in the present war. Sometimes also the soldiers prefer to sing "of love and not of war," as did the English army in the Crimean War, when "Annie Laurie" was the favorite of the forces.

"Le Regiment de Sambre et Meuse."

"Le Regiment de Sambre et Meuse," words by Paul Cozano and music by Robert Planquette, is very close to the hearts of French and Belgian soldiers. Even the little boys of France are fond of singing the song and may often be seen marching along to its rhythm, throwing out their small chests the while in mimicry of a soldierly carriage and tramping steadily and solemnly through the streets. Since the present war started this song has echoed often from the ranks of the French and Belgian soldiers. A fairly literal translation of the song is as follows:

All the proud children of Gaul
Went without truce and without repose,
With their guns on their shoulders,
Courage in the heart and knapsack on back,
By glory they were kept,
Without bread, without shoes,
At night they slept
With their knapsacks for their pillows.
Chorus.
The regiment of Sambre and Meuse, &c.

Marching always for liberty,
Seeking always the route to glory,
Which leads to immortality.
To beat us they were one hundred thousand:
At their head were their kings.
Our general, exhausted,
Weakened for the first time.
Seeing certain defeat,
He united all the soldiers
And ordered a retreat.
But no one listened to him.
Chorus.
The regiment of Sambre and Meuse, &c.

The shock resembled thunder:
It was like a combat of giants.
Drunk with joy, drunk with powder;
To die the ranks closed in;
The regiment by the mitraille
Was assailed at every point.
Nevertheless, the living wall,
Impassable, stood firm.
Chorus.
The regiment of Sambre and Meuse, &c.

The French soldiers, of course, never forget their beloved Marseillaise, but it is sung in more serious moments, while the trivial and catchy songs serve for the march and the ordinary gatherings of the camp.

The Carmagnole, which the French troops brought back from Piedmont and which afterward was sung everywhere through the horrors of the French Revolution, comes perhaps second in favor with the French soldiers. It may be translated somewhat as follows:

Madam Veto has given her word,
Madam Veto has given her word,
To put all Paris to the sword,
To put all Paris to the sword,
But vain the threat she made,
Thanks to our cannonade.
Then dance the Carmagnole,
Hail to the sound!
Then dance the Carmagnole,
While the brave cannon do sound.

Japanese Drill Song.

The "Drill Song" of the Japanese ("Shotai") is heard today in the neighborhood of Kiaochou. On the march and in the camp this song is always most effective, and it also is used as a genuine drill song for the young troops. It is published by courtesy of Oliver Ditson Co.:

Soldiers! Attention! Right turn! one, two, three;
Soldiers! Attention! Forward! one, two, three;
Halt, comrades! All stand easy! One, two, three;
Orders obey, if you a soldier brave would be.
Soldiers, keep step in marching! one, two, three;
Turn to the left! Attention! one, two, three;
Soldiers, be ready, steadfast, one, two, three;
Duty obey, if you an officer would be.

(Copyright by Oliver Ditson Company.)

One of the greatest of the world's musicians, Haydn, wrote the magnificent Austrian anthem which wells so nobly from the ranks of Austrian soldiers before a battle:

God preserve our noble Emp'ror,
Franz, our Emp'ror, good and great;
Mighty ruler, high in wisdom,
We his glory celebrate!
Love shall twine him laurel garlands,
They become his regal state!
God preserve our noble Emp'ror,
Franz, our Emp'ror, good and great.
No more swelling challenge to lofty patriotism could be imagined than the Russian anthem, whose music is by Aleis Lvoff. The Russian army is extremely susceptible to the power of music, as was recognized by Napoleon, who wrote in his diary:

"The weird and barbarous tunes of these beastly Cossack regiments simply infuriated the half starved Muscovites to the maddest rage and they wiped out the very cream of the army."

So well aware is the Russian military establishment of the power of music over its soldiers that the regimental bands, orchestras of the military schools and naval bands and orchestra number more men than the entire standing army of the United States.

In addition to the important music which is used in the Russian army by the bands, orchestras and regimental singers there also are many doggerels and folk songs that are most effective on the march. The Russians have always been accustomed to appoint leaders for the regimental singing. These men have been called the company clowns, but they in reality discharge the same duties as those of the leader of songs and cheering at the college games.

Sometimes these men improvise doggerel, which seems to hold their companions to the work by some powerful psychological influence. An instance of this sort is related as having taken place during the war with Turkey.

Under a murderous Turkish fire the shattered fragments of a Russian regiment were pulled together and led back in a marvelous retreat, considering their condition, by the company clown, who capered and leaped in front of them and sang this improvised refrain:

"Hi! foolish Turks!
With your red caps like beets.
Hi! foolish Turks!
With your red caps like beets,
Our Russian bravery."

Ridiculous as this refrain may appear to us now, it served as a rallying call to the Russian soldiers and stimulated them to action which saved them from annihilation.

Prince of Wales as a Soldier

The heir to the English throne is snapped while on his way to drill with his regiment, the Grenadier Guards.

The Timid Child.

Lippincott's Magazine.

An eccentric city superintendent was seated awkwardly at his office desk, his head poked forward from his stooping shoulders, his elbows doubled up, his back bent, and his feet twined round the side-rounds of his chair, when two ladies entered, bringing a 6-year-old youngster for admission to school.

"The dear child is so timid, Mr. R.," said the grandmother. "We couldn't think of sending him alone."

"Yes, Mr. R.," said the fond aunt. "The boys have been telling him that you whip little fellows, and he is so timid—so shy and sensitive that—"

She was interrupted by the timid youngster, who had all this time been attentively studying the superintendent's doubled-up proportions.

"Say, stand up, will you?" he said. "I want to see how tall you are."

VARIETIES

Of 18,000 cigar makers in Italy, 16,0 are women.

Steam plows find increasing popula ity in France.

Spain last year produced 500 me tons of antimony.

Illinois produces 27 bushels of co an acre on an average.

Rome district last year produced 19 900 metric tons of olives.

Beggars are no longer permitted the streets in Philadelphia.

The pulp mills of British Columb are shipping pulp to Japan.

Leeds, England, employs 40,000 pe sons in its clothing industry.

One variable star doubles the amou of its light every seven minutes.

Only 12 men in 100 have dark ey as compared with 20 women in 100.

Two French scientists have built t world's most powerful electro-magne

An African frog makes a call und water, which may be heard for a lo distance.

Sandalwood trees in India are gene ally found at an altitude of 2,000 3,000 feet.

More than 10,000,000 persons live o the 8,000 islands governed by the Unit ed States.

Intense cultivation of poultry w practiced in south Egypt a thousa years ago.

The Chinese have practiced a fo of vaccination against smallpox sin ancient times.

American farmers are using co stantly increasing quantities of com mercial fertilizers.

A paper chimney, fifty feet high, a fireproof, is a curiosity to be seen Breslau, Germany.

Nearly 1,000 varieties of rice ha been identified in the Philippines b government scientists.

London last year imported 8,33 carcasses of frozen mutton and lam mainly from Australia.

The Amazon valley in the first th months of 1914 exported 29,26 pounds of crude rubber.

It is said that the state of Flori receives more than $1,000,000 a ye from the trade in alligators.

From 1906 to 1912 Brazil's expo only increased 41 per cent, while i ports increased 94 per cent.

Three hours of human labor were re quired to produce a bushel of wheat 1830; now it requires ten minutes.

The leaf of the Ceylon talipot pal which grows to 100 feet in height, is so wide that it will cover 20 men.

All records are broken in the val of United States exports of cotton b the fiscal year just ended—$610,000,0

The largest sponge ever found ca from the Mediterranean. It was thre feet across and ten feet in circumfe ence.

One hundred and ninety-seve nurseries, embracing 619 acres nursery stock, are licensed in Wi consin.

Of about 1,400,000 pounds of caviar obtained each year by the Astrakha fisheries, approximately 75 per ce is exported.

A Chilean province has establish two floating schools to enable the re idents of its many islands to obtai an education.

An Austrian government bureau has officially estimated the popula tion of that country this year at al most 29,000,000.

Japan expects to reap considerabl benefit from the Panama canal, an is building a fleet of boats especiall for this service.

The opening of a new railroad i German East Africa early next year will help to develop 384,000 square miles of territory.

The word vanilla is derived from the Spanish "vanilla," the diminutive o "vaina," a pod; consequently vanill means a "little pod."

Early history points very clearly to the West Indies and the adjacent mainland as the original home of the yellow fever mosquito.

The cost of replacing with steel cars all the passenger cars in use on the railroads of the United States is es timated at more than $600,000,000.

A century ago a workman, with the tools of his time, could make 500 pins a day. Now, with modern ma chinery, a workman can turn out 1,5 000,000.

In 10 years the fountain, styl graphic and gold pen industry of the United States has almost trebled while that of the steel pen has doubled.

Bridges of timber, and particularly those of the Howe truss type, have shown a remarkable longevity, espe cially where they are covered in from the weather.

Ohio's legislature has recently passed a law making $40 a month for eight months each year the minimum salary that can be paid to teachers in that state.

The fishes of America north of the Isthmus of Panama embrace three classes, 30 orders, 223 families, 1,1 genera, 339 subgenera, 3,363 species and 133 subspecies.

The convicts on the prison farm at Jackson, Mich., raised 1,500 bushels o onions, 2,500 bushels of parsnips and 2,000 bushels of carrots on a total of six acres this year.

German naturalists are interested in the fact that the wild rabbits of that country seem to be changing their habits, among other things building their nests above ground instead of in burrows.

Th last year the revenue cutter service saved 327 persons from death or peril, took 264 persons off ship wrecked vessels, destroyed 31 derelicts and saved other derelicts to the value of $18,000.

The richest and perhaps largest iron ore mine in the world is at Kiruna, Lapland, as far north as northernmost Alaska. The climate is milder than that of Alaska and the mine is worked the year around.

An international institute for geographical exploration has been established in Christiania. It will include a laboratory for the equipment of exploring expeditions, and will devote special attention to polar research.

The first discovery of gold in California was made in 1848 by James Marshall, who happened to pick up a glittering nugget in the bed of a stream. Since that time the state has yielded more than $1,500,000,000 in gold. Marshall died a poor man.

The Colorado river was named by the Spaniards from a word in their language meaning ruddy or red, an allusion to the tint of the water. La Salle first named the river Malligne, "misfortune," one or two of his party having been drowned in its current.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

The Gift of Poise

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

Mrs. Traxler, who has been getting in hour earlier all this month to and preserve and pickle, and now displays shelf after shelf the tempting results of her labor, developed along with it a set of

Mrs. Mehitable Brown's, an aft- or two ago, the Launch Outs planning a reading course for winter.

Traxler hurried in, having first to the corner store for some Bartlett preserves next morning. sat down on the edge of the cracked all her fingers, bit off nail, and then unrolled her minute crochet.

"Oh, come in," said Miss Ellen sitting at ease in a rocking her plump hands clasped idly capacious lap. "Spend an idle Relax."

"I can't," said Mrs. Traxler. "I had such a busy fall. I've got quarts so far, counting to-

want to know how you fix your pickled pickle," said Mrs. Trent. began Mrs. Traxler, "you take cucumbers and your celery——"

protest," said Ellen Mortimer. a recipe today. I am sick of Why can't women talk about thing beside what they feed their with? Yesterday I went for an ride with some neighbors. It a perfect day every prospect ing to be pleasing when a wo- on the back seat began: 'Did ever make peach mango?' Then the choice recipes were trotted and I was the only woman in mar who saw the glory of the sun- on the reddening forests. Well, that's putting it too strong, for are all women who love nature, they can't keep still long enough her speak to them."

easy, for Ellen to talk," said Traxler. "she has no home

'd like to know," laughed Ellen, doesn't I got a cat?"

Up at the lake, where we went summer," said Alice Brusch, "I a young girl who has been on the for a year or two. She was a serious minded young woman and we had many good walks and talks. She told me that one of the trials of the struggling actress is to remember that each motion and gesture she makes must count, if not for her, then against her.

"Each turn of her head, each opening or closing of her fingers must be made to develop the plot of the play, to help to put the audience in a responsive frame of mind."

"That's something every woman could well learn from the actress," said Mrs. Brooks. "Women use up so much nervous energy by fidgeting."

"There is nothing more uncomfortable to watch," said Mrs. Brown, who is, by nature, placid, "than the fidgeting woman."

"Everything she does lacks force and point, because you look on it as simply another manifestation of her inability to keep still."

"I used to enjoy watching this young actress," said Alice Brusch. "When she walked, she walked with a purpose, as if she were definitely going somewhere. When she sat down she looked comfortable, as if she was resting."

"I do think women should study poise and self control," said Lizzie Brusch.

"One thing I do hate to see," said Mrs. Traxler, who had put aside her crochet and was tapping the floor with her foot, "is anyone who keeps putting her hands up to her face or hair. I think it is nothing short of a crime for a woman to scratch her head before anyone and it makes me sick to see the way women pick at their faces. I say, wash your face and then forget it."

"It's hard to forget some faces," said Ellen Mortimore, by way of a joke.

"We've had quite a lesson in deportment," said Mrs. Trent, "but what are we going to read next winter?"

"Let's resolve to study the map of Europe, so we can read about the war intelligently," said Mrs. Brusch.

"That's a good suggestion," said Mrs. Brooks. "Let's have a winter of European travel, based on the war occupation, but as we journey let us pray for peace."

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

OTHER OF PRESIDENTS

Our historic old town of Williamsburg is the seat of William and Mary College, the oldest institute of learning in the south, whose alumni are acquired over half of the presidents of territory of the United States, including the great Louisiana purchase by Jefferson. Its halls are made famed by the footsteps of the patriots Jefferson, Monroe, Tyler and Marshall. Four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were educated here. Virginia justly deserves to be called the "mother of states and presidents," because, from territory were formed the great states of Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and part of Michigan and Wisconsin. From its soil has sprung six presidents of the United States, including Woodrow Wilson, which proves we are not degrading in producing great men. But other state equals the Old Dominion in her list of American immortals. There is our Washington, who helped us to throw off the British yoke; Patrick Henry, one of the world's famous orators; Lee and Jackson, who were among the great military generals of the world; Maury, our geographer who has saved the maritime nations of the world over $40,000,000 per year by his study of the winds; John Marshall was chief justice of the United States for years; Edgar Allen Poe, the great- southern writer and one of the world's famous literary artists, was reared by an old Virginia family.

Old Virginia hospitality, love of home, our chivalrous respect for women, and courage, are some of the traits which still linger in the hearts of the citizens of the Old Dominion. "A stranger shall ever leave my door hungry so long as I have food," is a phrase you often hear in Virginia. I hope the future generation will come to make Virginia the great and desirable state of the future which she has been in the past.—Felix Jones, Va.

A GIRL'S VIEW

Trying times will come to all of us as we are passing through the wearisome forest of life. It matters not whether we are rich or poor, they come just the same; we cannot have everything going our way all of the time. Sometimes we think we are being bossed. We are being bossed, too, and we sometimes say: "I will show him or her how things are going." We will see that everything we undertake, no matter how small it is, is not going to be broken up by others. Often we hear people say, "Old folks know best, we should obey them." It is true, that old folks are more experienced than we are, but it is not always true that they know more than we do, because the Bible says, "a little child shall lead them." Certainly if "a little child shall lead them" all our plans should not be broken by our bosses. Bossing would not be such a hated thing if we did not have so many bosses. One will tell us we may do a certain thing, another will tell us we may not do it. Common sense teaches me better than threats. I know a child should not be reared under so many bosses. I will admit that all children need one boss. If they did everything they wanted to and nothing they didn't want to do, they would soon go to ruin. We find some people in the world who do not know how to govern a child. All children cannot be governed the same way because they are not of the same temperament. I am sure God does not intend that all our little plans should be broken. We are children today, but tomorrow we are women and men, the leader of the world, the ones who plan and make great resolutions, the ones who may have to fight for our country. If we do, may we do it willingly and always be able to stand up and say, "God is my leader?"—B. D., Ohio.

A PROTEST.

Narrow-mindedness is one of the very worst traits a person can have. Bachelor of Tennessee, I do not agree with you. Ladies, isn't it good to see our beautiful country so full of faultless men? And the poor, helpless women of today are so bad; I mean that is the way the men look at it. And why? Just because of narrow skirts. I wear narrow skirts, because I think they are neat and becoming.

I quite agree with Lillian Burdette about the loud talking of the men to attract ladies. Poor fools! They can't be blamed for what they don't know, Lillian. This knocking shows that their thoughts are not where they should be when they see such things or when they see them, they would see them only to silently admire them. I am sixteen and would like to hear from all who agree with me.—C. C. H., N. Y.

AGREES WITH LUCY

I just finished reading Lucy Burdette's letter and I certainly agree with her. I think it's about time someone would write and defend themselves. I don't believe anyone would care if that bachelor would stay single. Are the dresses of today any worse than the dresses of 10 or 15 years ago? I would rather go out with a narrow skirt on, than one that would blow up over your head or wrap around you three times.

I enjoy helping in the fields and like lots of exercise, above all, a good square dance. I don't see any harm in dancing if everybody is sober. —Coonie.

Bachelor will have to write again and defend his statements. These girls like an argument, you see, don't let them get the best of you.—M. H.

Our Correspondents

I am an old Confederate veteran and if I ever see Ohio again I don't want the folks to send me to Johnson's Island like they did in 1864. I am 72 years old and I don't think I should enjoy it.—D. M. Orr, Folsomdale, Ky.

Come up to Ohio and see how well we will treat you now, especially all the other old soldiers. I thank you for the good poems. Write us soon of some of your war time experiences.—M. H.

Please send rose and cornstarch recipes to Miss Edith McKune, Allonah, Vt.

I will have to boost my state to show my patriotism. I was born in West Virginia and lived there till I was 40 years old, then moved to Delaawre, Ohio. I like the state of Ohio very much. If I have a hobby it is reading good books. One of the books which I have read and like very much is Stepping Heavenward." I always find time to read my Bible. Come on with some more old soldier letters, for I like to read them. I have a brother, who is a soldier. I have not seen him for 11 years, although I hear from him quite often.—Mrs. E. A. D., Delaware, Ohio.

Can any of you send me the address of the blind poetess, Emily M. Hills, of Cleveland, O.? She wrote a Book of Poems entitled The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior and other Poems.—Miss M. Edith Myers, Brush Valley, Pa.

Household Hints

Will someone kindly give a recipe for chestnut conserve?—B. R.

If the Grocer in Morrow will put his lemons in a tank of cold water and change it once a week, he will have no trouble in keeping them.—M. A. B., Vermont.

Washing Fluid—1 pound Babbit's lye, 2 ounces salt of tartar, 2 ounces water of ammonia, 4 quarts of rain water. Dissolve the lye in one quart hot water, then add the salt of tartar when dissolved, add three quarts of cold water, put in jug, add ammonia. Shake before using.

A Good Liniment for Rheumatism—1 gill alcohol, 1 gill turpentine, 1 gill white wine vinegar, ¼ ounce saltpetre, whites of three eggs; beat well and bottle. For diphtheria or sore throat, take 4 or 5 drops on sugar.—M. A. B., Vermont.

Bulk Pickles—As someone called for a recipe for putting up pickles in large stone jars, first you make the water salty enough to hold up an egg, then have your pickles washed and put in the jar and as you add pickles add salt. By putting up pickles this way they will keep the year around.

Cheer-Up Row

Cards are asked for Mrs. Sallie Duckworth, an invalid of Oshkosh, Neb.

Please send cards to four inmates of the General Hospital, Grand Island, Nebraska: Mr. Jesse Boring, Mrs. Hetrick, Mr. R. I. Brundage and Mr. Henry Verick.

I am a young soldier of the Civil War. I enlisted in Kansas City, Mo., February 7, 1862, in Co. B, 2nd Bat. Cav., Mo. S. M., before I was 16 years of age, and spent the war in Missouri fighting. I will be 68 years old September 6, 1914, and would like to receive post cards from the comrades and other friends of the old soldiers. —J. T. Axline, Fairfield, Iowa.

Seven Sentence Sermons

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best.—George Eliot.

Faith is a higher faculty than reason.—Bailey.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. —Cowper.

God's strength is always stronger than strong enough.—Christina Rosetti.

Forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward toward the things which are before, I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 3:13, 14.

This above all, to thine own self be true;
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man. —Shakespeare.

Great works are performed, not by strength, but by perseverance.—Johnson.

Women Take Places of Men at War

This photograph, snapped two weeks ago in Berlin, shows the platform of a trolley car with a woman acting as the conductor. The car is of the pay-as-you-enter type and the woman is seen collecting the fares. Women are acting as conductors, taxi drivers, shopkeepers and in the harvest fields throughout the war stricken countries.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A WEST VIRGINIA BOOST

Wake up, you West Virginia boosters! I am going to help you out. I know something about West Virginia myself. I first set foot upon West Virginia soil in the summer of 1858, in what was then Logan county, Virginia, now Mingo county, West Virginia, near what is now the city of Williamson. I have seen West Virginia grow from almost an uninhabited wilderness to her present state of development. West Virginia has as many points of history to her credit as any other state in the union. On the ground where Point Pleasant, W. Va., now stands, Maj. Lewis, of the continental troops, defeated the Indians, driving them from Virginia soil. Also the court house square in Point Pleasant is where the Indian chief Cornstalk was buried. Harper's Ferry, W. Va., was the scene of John Brown's raid, and Charlestown was the place of his trial and execution. Shephardstown, W. Va., was the home of James Rumsey, an inventor of a steamboat. West Virginia had more brilliant statesmen and soldiers than any other state of its size in the union. She has the best educational facilities of any state that I know of except possibly Oregon, and she is Oregon's equal, if not her superior, in that line. West Virginia has a greater number of trees and shrubs than any other state. Although she is small in territory, she is right close to the top in coal, oil and gas. West Virginia is the only state of the union, that was ever created from part of another state, without the consent of the voters of the whole state. Some of the hardest fought battles of the civil war, were fought on W. Va. soil. As for natural scenery, West Virginia is called the Switzerland of America. The most scenic section of the state is that part known as the narrows of New River, from Kanawha Falls to near Hinton. The most noted scene on this route is Hawk's Nest.—Uncle George.

FROM CALIFORNIA

Brownie, of Wayne, I think that a for-get-me-not would be a fine flower for peace day. C. B. C. O. of Oregon, I have lived in and around Portland, Oregon, and love the state very much. I am a native daughter of California. I was born in the southern part of the state. I agree with the Cozy Corner Bachelor's views on women's fashions of today. And I am a girl and raised in San Francisco, too. I hope the bachelor gets a cook, but I would not like to see him lose a rib. I live in the Coast Range mountains at present and enjoy the high air and mountain scenery very much; will come again and describe my home.—California Blossom.

THE LAST HOUR

I have read the Peace Page several years, and now, as there are three things I want to write about, I will try to get them all in one letter. The Boys' Day letters appeal to me very much, for I have two boys—one here on earth and one in heaven. My little lad is such a comfort to me. When he was 18 months old I was crying one day, and he put his arms round my neck and drew my head against his shoulder and said, "Nair, nair." He couldn't say "There" plain. I just couldn't cry then, and he is just the same now; he is 4 years old. Oh, boys, big or little, show your mother you love her. She will appreciate it more than anybody else.

Then there was the request for letters on how we would spend the last 60 minutes if we knew we only had that long to live. I should try to be with my husband and baby; then I would use the first half of the time writing to the friends and relatives I love, asking them to be sure to come to the grand reunion in the better home. Then I would try to advise my husband in all I could about this life and the one to come. I would try to leave with him and our boy the remembrance of one not afraid to go home; of one who would be waiting and watching for them.

Now, P. D., of Texas, I believe I know how you feel, for I was a home helper, and I wondered sometimes what would become of me when I grew old. Now I have the dearest husband and baby to love. My life is so full and happy, but God's plan may take them, as it did my first baby; and if it does, and I am ever left alone, I shall try to make others more comfortable. There are so many homes where illness comes, and there is not money to hire a nurse or expensive help. Anyone's doctor knows of such places. What a lot of good a kindly woman who understood caring for sick folks and children and doing housework could do, and tre little home to go to and rest when too weary would seem a haven instead of a lonely place. Here's hoping you will think of my plan and find comfort for your loneliness.—Mildred Pease, Shaftsburg, Mich.

BOTS-LOTS

May I tell about the big Indian and Pioneer Stampede we had at Sheridan July 2, 3 and 4, of this year?

It was "bots-lots" (Indian word for very fine) in the strictest sense of the term. As the Fourth was the best and it was the day I attended I will give the program of that day.

The parade consisted of the band, cowboys and cowgirls riding their horses and dressed in the western fashion. Automobiles, the old stage coach, the immigrant train, Indians riding their horses, also in wagons and automobiles. They were dressed in their blankets and paint and feathers.

The automobile race was another great success. The distance was about 25 miles over country roads, and the winner made the round trip in 28 minutes and 46 seconds.

The motorcycle race was also good. The riding and roping contests were good samples of what we have in "Old Wyoming." There were Indian racing on foot and horseback; cowboys' relay race on horseback, and a relay race between the Indians and white men on foot, (the white men won), but best of all was the wild horse race (the horses had never been ridden before and they were wild ones sure enough.

One cowboy roped a steer from an automobile when it was on the run. Another cowboy bull-dogged a steer from his horse and threw it in a few seconds. Had trick riding and roping that was excellent.

The Indians' attack on the emigrant train was a real picture of the times not very long ago when the Indians roamed over the hills and valleys of Wyoming, killing the brave men and women who were trying to make homes in this beautiful country of ours. The emigrants had camped for the night and were sitting around the campfire, when an Indian scout came circling around the wagons. They began shooting at him, and as if that was the signal, the others came and the crack of pistols and rifles, the smoke and dust, and the falling of the people were like the real battles of the past. After the Indians had wounded their victims, they dismounted and began robbing; they then set fire to the wagon and, tying a rope to it and fastening it to the saddle horn, made the horse turn the burning wagon over.

The Indians showed how they started fires without matches. They also had a contest between four squaws of putting their tepees up and taking them down. This was our big stampede and it was "bot-lots" all right.

Pennsylvania Patriot, you will have to boost higher than that if you beat Wyoming.

Wyoming Boy, I don't think ye are acquainted. I live in the southern part of Sheridan county. I have never attended Frontier Days. You boost the southern part of our "growing splendid state that lies above," and I will boost the northern part.—A Wyoming Girl.

Our Cook Book

The Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake—Boil three minutes, then cool: One cup each of brown sugar, cold water, seeded raisins; one-third cup cooking oil, one-quarter teaspoon of nutmeg, half a teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves, teaspoon of salt. When it has cooled stir in a teaspoon of soda (dissolved in a little hot water), two cups of sifted flour, one teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in loaf in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.

James Howell, Camden or Ganley, W. Va., a blind poet, has favored us with a copy of his poem, the Titanic Disaster. It is is too long for the Corner, but we are glad to hear from our brave, though afflicted friend. We shall publish "The Hellbound Train," requested poem written by Mr. Howell.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

From Michigan.

We are two girls, 13 and 18 years old. Our cousin visited us from the city recently. She enjoyed the country life very much.

We have 10 horses, 30 head of cattle, 80 head of hogs and one pet bird and two dogs, and also poultry. We would enjoy cards or letters from the Blade boys and girls.—Ruth Hurley, Batavia, Mich., and Leta Hurley, Coldwater, Mich.

Mount Pinnacle.

I am a little girl 12 years old. I live on a farm in western N. C. I help mamma wash dishes and feed chickens and cook. I like to help mamma make cakes. For pets I have a calf named Daisy and two birds named Bonny and Beauty. I have been to a picnic today on Pinnacle mountain and had a fine time. Mount Pinnacle is 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is a fine view up there. You can see two lakes, Osaola and Kanauga. I wish all the Blade boys and girls would come to see me on the Fourth of July. We would go to Kanauga lake and have a picnic and go out boat riding. My hobby is horseback riding. Mabel Salley, I don't believe the Garden of Eden is in Missouri, for I believe it is in grand old North Carolina.

How many of the boys and girls are fond of music? I pick the guitar and play the organ. I go to school every day and am in the seventh grade. I like history and geography. How many of the boys and girls have a brother in the U. S. army? I have a brother in the army and six first cousins. My great-grandfather fought in 1812 and by grandfather fought in 1862. He still has his gun. Will ahswer all cards received.—Eola Hamilton, Etowah, R. F. D. No. 1, N. C.

Eola promises a descriptive letter of some scenery near her home. We shall look forward to it.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Frederic Kalman, Walkerville, Mich., is a bird lover who asks cards.

Hazel Staats, Sissonville, W. Va., asks letters from teachers, as she is teaching her first term of school and feels the need of all the helpful ideas she can get.

Everett R. Henning, 13, Brownsburg, Ind., has a birthday January 16, and would like to hear from his twin. His hobbies are reading and music.

Nola Crecelius, 16, and Iona Wells, 18, Marengo and Paoli, Ind., respectively, ask cards.

Bertha M. Riggleman loves the birds and thinks we ought to protect them. Her hobbies are sewing and reading.

Florence Carter, 10, West Valley, N. Y., has for pets a calf, a cow, a horse and 25 chickens.

Elmer Little asks: "Where are the Mississippi boys and girls?" Elmer's address is Markelsville, Pa.

J. Lea Rader, 14, Queen Shoals, W. Va., will answer all cards or letters.

Grace Lamm, 18, and Pearle Cottrell, 19, September 25, would enjoy cards. They live at Pennsboro, W. Va.

Charity Cleora Payton, Clark's Hill, Ind., says: "Edna K. Spence, I am your twin. I would love to see some of those oil wells. I never fail to kiss mamma good-night and to say the Lord's Prayer before I go to bed."

Iva M. Reed, 16, Buckhannon, W. Va., loves the birds, especially humming birds, and also flowers. She joins the W. Va. boosters and has many good things to say for W. Va.

Eva Cummings, 16, Laura, O., February 27, would enjoy cards.

Florence Sells, 9, Beckett, O., lives in the country where there is lots of fruit. She would like cards.

Elsie Boyd, 18, Goshen, Ark., wants to hear from some faraway country.

Ernest E. Bailey, 21, Charlestown, W. Va., likes books and writing.

Ruth Hilton, Pulaski, N. Y., is collecting cards from every state. Will answer.

Sarah Dowd, 13, Dewittville, N. Y., loves to read the poems as well as the letters. She lives in a house with a garden of flowers in front.

Elsie Marie Helms, 14, Salem, Ind., asks cards, please.

Guy Price, 11, September 9, Reedy, W. Va., would like a birthday card.

Nancy J. Pierce, Troy, Pa., 16, enjoys going for the cows on muleback.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Whatever we do,
Wherever we go,
'Tis the law of our being—
We reap what we sow.
We may try to evade them—
May do what we will,
But our acts, like our shadows,
Will follow us still.

POETS' CORNER

THE HELL-BOUND TRAIN

A Drunkard's Dream.

Tom Gay lay down on the barroom floor,
Having drank so much he could drink no more
So he fell asleep with a troubled brain
To dream that he rode on the hell-train.

The engine with blood was red and damp,
And brilliantly lit with a brimstone lamp;
An Imp, for fuel, was shoveling bones,
While the furnace rang with endless groans;
The boiler was filled with lager beer,
And the devil himself was the engineer.

The passengers made a motley crew—
Church member, atheist, Gentile, Jew,
Rich men in broadcloth, beggars in rags,
Handsome young ladies and withered old hags,
Yellow men, black men, red, brown and white—
And chained together—a horrible sight!
While the train dashed on at an awful pace,
And a hot wind scorched their hands and face.

Wilder and wilder the country grew
As faster and faster the engine flew
Louder and louder the thunder crashed
Brighter and brighter the lightning flashed,
Hotter and hotter the air became,
Till the clothes were burnt from each quivering frame
And in the distance there rose a yell—
"Ha ha!" croaked the devil, we're nearing hell.

Then, Oh! how the passengers shrieked with pain,
And begged the devil to stop the train;
But he capered about and sang with glee,
And laughed and joked at their agony.
"My faithful friends you have done my work,
And the devil can never a pay day shirk;
You have bullied the weak, you have robbed the poor,
And the starving brother turned from the door.

You have laid up gold where the canker rusts,
And gave free vent to your fleshy lusts;
You have justice scorned and corruption sown,
So the devil himself must claim his own,
You have drunk and rioted, murdered and lied,
And mocked at God in your hell-born pride;
You have paid full fare so I will carry you through,
For it is only right that you get your due;
The laborer always expects his hire,
So I'll land you safe in my lake of fire,
Where your flesh shall roast in the flames that roar,
And my imps torment you forevermore."

Then Tom awoke with an awful cry,
His clothes were soaked and his hair on high;
He prayed as he never prayed, till that hour,
To be saved from drink and the devil's power,
And his vows and prayers were not made in vain,
For he disembarked from that hell-bound train.

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW

F. S. King.

There's a question on my mind, Mary, that causes me lots of pain;
Why our children want to leave the farm, I cannot quite explain;
If they had to live as people lived when you and I were young,
They'd think that farming nowadays was nothing only fun.

A farmer in those days, Mary, as you of course well know,
Didn't stay around till seven o'clock, and then start out to mow,
No; he scrambled briskly out of bed as soon as it was light
And worked with hardly a stop all day, and often into night.

The tools we used in those days are hardly seen today;
We mustered all the help we could, to help us cut the hay.
We swung the scythe from morn till night if the weather promised fair,
And all the hay was raked by hand; each had to do his share.

But now they use a mowing machine, all painted up so neat,
With the farmer dressed in store clothes a-riding on the seat.
He drives a pair of horses, and he cuts a lot of hay,
And he does it so much easier than they used to in our day.

There's a machine they call the tedder, that kicks its heels so high;
When they ride it through a hay field, I tell you it makes it fly.
Then the horse-rake next is mounted, and the horse rakes all the hay,
And he does it so much easier than they used to in our day.

There's lots of other machinery to help the farmers now;
When he's hoeing out the corn he rides and also rides the plow.
In fact the farmer nowadays can start out from his barn
And do his work with horses, while riding round the farm.

And why the children want to leave is hard for me to say;
The only excuse they offer is that "farming doesn't pay."
I've bought for them these new machines to help them all I can;
We didn't have machines like this when you and I began.

No; they want to hurry off to town and go to work in a store,
Or drive a butcher's wagon, peddling meat from door to door.
And then they'll learn to chew and smoke, and perhaps they'll gamble, too;
It nearly drives me crazy and I don't know what to do.

And perhaps they'll take to drinking, in the city all alone,
It would almost kill us, Mary, to see them stagger home.
What can we do to keep them? Can you see any way
To induce them to stay with us, the few years we may stay?

They soon can have the farm, Mary, that we've worked so hard to own,
If they'll stay with us a little while, and not leave us alone.
It would be a golden sunset to close life's weary way,
And cheer us in our old age, if the boys would only stay.

WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY

Oh, where is my wandering boy tonight,
The boy of my tenderest care;
The boy who was once my joy and light,
The boy of my love and prayer.

Chorus.

Oh, where is my boy tonight,
Oh, where is my boy tonight?
My heart overflows, for I love him he knows!
Oh, where is my boy tonight?

Once he was pure as the morning dew
As he knelt by his mother's knee;
No face was so bright, no heart more true,
And none was so sweet as he.

Oh, could I see you now, my boy,
As fair as in olden time,
When prattle and pride made home a joy
And life was a merry chime.

Go for my wandering boy tonight,
Go search for him where you will;
Bring him to me in all his blight,
And tell him I love him still.

GRANDMA'S PATCHWORK QUILT

Shall I ever be as old as grandma?
I looked in the glass today,
And tried to think how I would look
When my hair had all turned gray.
For when the old people came here
With hands on my head, they say,
Jessie looks like her grandma
In the time so far away.

We have an old portrait of grandma
In a queer old gilded frame.
Odd and sweet and pretty,
It was made before mamma came
And I was her youngest grandchild.
They say she loved me best,
I don't know how that is;
I'm sure she loves all the rest.

But her room is full of treasures,
Old things, she loves them well;
Rainy days she shows them to me,
And will often a story tell.
She has just the queerest bedquilt,
It isn't pretty at all,
But I think grandma loves it,
Even the best of all.

Mamma says that old people
Have much of their lives in the past,
And that I must honor her wishes
And be gentle to the last.
So when she showed the patchwork
I thought I could understand
How the past is mixed with the future
And her home in the other land.

There are some squares, all faded,
Dull and brown and gray,
If they ever had been pretty,
They surely are not today.
"Those," said grandma smiling,
"Was part of my mother's gown,
"Well do I remember the day
"She wore it first to town."

And there were others, pretty
Green, with blossoms over them spread.
"Those," and my dear old grandma
Sighed and shook her head,
"Those were my sister Martha's,
She died at twenty-five,
So many years she has been dead,
And I—I'm still alive."

Then, there were many white ones,
With tiny flakes of blue.
They must have been so pretty
In the days when they were new.
"Those little squares," said grandma,
"Belonged to my baby Rose,
It is thirty years since we laid her
Under the winter snows."

"But, tell me, grandma," I eagerly cry,
"Whose were those beauties here,
"Covered with apple blossoms.
They look like the spring of the year.
"Those," and grandma's mouth grew sweet,
As the mouth in the picture seems,
I wore that gown when I was young
And life was the sweetest of dreams."

"I wore it the night your grandpa
Told me his heart was mine,
Under the tree near the arbor,
Where the roses used to twine.
Ah! there was never any like him,
And now he has gone home,
And I am going to join him,
I'll wait till my summons come."

And then the kittens awaken
From a long and quiet nap,
And grandma folded her patchwork,
And laid it in her lap,
And said, "'Twill be yours, little Jessie,
When my body is under the sod
And my soul dwells in the other home,
Where the builders and makers are God."

POEMS WANTED

You've Told Your Tales How the Brave Boys Fought, to Mrs. Ida H. Kent, Meadow, Va.

Miss Russell's Sleigh Ride, Ellen Taylor.

Man With the Hoe, Edwin Markham; also another relating to war, It Calls Men Meat for the Cannon. Darby.

Grand Army Badge, Alice Lee; Babes in the Wood and Over the Hills to the Poorhouse, to Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Forks, Pa.

Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming, to Mrs. J. B. Reach, 2609 Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Johnstown Flood, to Winford Poling, Phillippi, W. Va.

Face tn Barroom Floor and Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight, to Miss Ruth Moore, Zanesville, Ohio.

Love Me When the Lilacs Bloom Again, That's How I need You, Kentucky Days, My Gumtree Canoe and My Old Beau Is Lost, to Annetta Ogden, Frenchtown, W. Va.

Over the River, to Cora Baskett, Limestone, Tenn.

The Letter Edged in Black and Union Labor, to Thelma Morfitt, Malheur, Ore.

My Friend.

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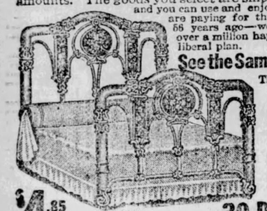

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CASSIUS M. CLAY

Kindly give a sketch of the life of Cassius M. Clay.—J. K. A., Tampa, Florida.

Cassius Marcellus Clay, the American diplomatist, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 19, 1810, and died July 21, 1903. He graduated at Yale in 1832 and three years later was elected to the legislature of Kentucky. The improved jury system and the common school system of Kentucky are in a large measure due to his efforts while in the legislature. He denounced the scheme of Texas annexation as designed for the extension of slavery and, in 1844, traversed the northern states, addressing immense audiences in favor of the Whig presidential candidate. On June 3, 1845, he issued in Lexington, Kentucky, the first number of the "True American," a weekly newspaper devoted to the overthrow of slavery in that state. It aroused indignant opposition and in August following his press was seized by a mob and sent to Cincinnati. He was threatened by public resolution with assassination, but revived his paper, printing it in Cincinnati and publishing it in Lexington. Public sentiment came gradually to support the principle of the freedom of the press, and Clay was able to keep an anti-slavery journal in the field. He served in the Mexican war, was an opponent of slavery and supported Lincoln for the presidency. From 1862 to 1869 he was minister to Russia. In 1886 he published his speeches, edited by Horace Greeley. In 1896 he supported the "gold" Democratic ticket.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

I would like to have some information on the Hague peace conference and the court of arbitration.—W. C. B., Bristol, Ind.

The Hague conference was a conference of all the chief powers of the world, and was held at The Hague in May, June and July, 1899, in response to a rescript issued by the authority of the Czar Nicholas II. in August, 1898. The rescript laid special emphasis on "the terrible and increasing burden of European armaments.," and recommended for careful consideration the general peace and a possible reduction of aramaments. The final act of the conference consists of three conventions. The first for the pacific settlement of international disputes, the second concerning the laws and customs of war on land, and the third for the adaption to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva conference of 1864; besides declaring against the use of projectiles and explosives from balloons, against the use of projectiles intended to diffuse deleterious gases, and against the use of expanding bullets.

The most important of the conventions is the first under which a permanent court of arbitration has been established at the Hague for the adjudication of disputes between member nations without recourse to war. Each party chooses two arbitrators from a list of international jurists previously designated for six years as available. These arbitrators then choose an umpire. Under the provisions of its constitution its members are considered as being ready at any time to consider a dispute that may be referred to the court of settlement by consent of all interested parties. The court is composed of representatives of all nations that have recognized it which embraces all maritime powers, and excepting a few small states, all others. The first appeal to the Hague Tribunal was made by the United States and Mexico in 1902, the question at issue being the Pius Fund Claims.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM

Kindly give some information about the chrysanthemum.—J. M. D., Milan, Mo.

Chrysanthemum is a genus of herbs and sub-shrubs of the national order "compositae." The very numerous species are native mostly of the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, but some have become introduced and established in the southern hemisphere as weeds, having escaped from gardens. They are generally hardy, white or yellow flowered, annual or perennial, and of easy cultivation. The most important species are derived from two varities, C. indicum and C. morifolium. These are the parents of the popular autumn flowers known as "mums" and chrysanthemums, the varities of which in Europe and America are numbered by the thousands, and vary greatly in size, form and color So great is the diversity that fanciers speak of the varities as belonging to certain types of which eleven are recognized: Single, double, large, small, few flowered, many flowered, anemone flowered and various forms of the ray flowers. The size ranges from the pompon which may be less than an inch in diameter, to the "show" which may exceed eight inches in diameter. But with all this range of form and color, the varities are almost scentless, or have a somewhat disagreeable odor. These varities are mainly cultivated under glass since they do not reach perfection in the open air. They are propagated almost wholly from clippings, which are taken from the parent after it has flowered. The cuttings are grown in a cool greenhouse until spring, when the young plants, then in pots, are placed in partial shade for the summer and kept as stocky as possible. In autumn they are forwarded until they blossom after which they are destroyed. Sandy or clayey soil is found useful by most growers, but whatever its character, it must be rich and rather porous. For outdoor culture, the large flowered varities are unsuited, but the hardy pompons are more satisfactory.

PURE FOOD LAW

Will you please tell something of the United States Pure Food Law?—V. L. H., Manchester, Tenn.

The Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, commonly called the "pure food law," forbids the importation into the United States, the introduction into interstate commerce, and the manufacture and sale in the District of Columbia and the Territtories, of misbranded and adulterated food and drugs. The laws is administered under the direction of the secretary of agriculture and provides that the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce and labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out its regulations. Such regulations have been made and printed together with the act, for distribution by the department of agriculture. Information on how to obtain these documents can be had by communicating with the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

WILLIAM MEEKER

Please tell something of the life of William Meeker.—G. M., Bon Aqua, Tenn.

William Meeker, with his brother, Robert came from England to America in 1639, and settled in New Haven, Connecticut. William, with others removed to New Jersey in 1664, and purchasing 152 acres of land from the Indians, founded the town of Elizabeth where was collected a colony known as the "Associates", outspoken lovers of justice and opposed to the tyranny of Governor Carteret.. He himself was long constable, and from his wide popularity a leader among his neighbors. Governor Carteret deprived him of his office and confiscated his property, but popular protest was so vigorous that the matter was laid before the authorities in England. In the end, the governor was compelled to reinstate him in office and restore the greater part of his property. William Meeker died in 1690 and the old homestead he built near Newark, N. J., still remains and is in the possession of his descendants.

MILITARY ARMS

Please give a description of the rifles used by the nations engaged in the present European war.—J. S. G., Seattle, Wash.

The following facts are taken from the latest data, but as changes are frequently made it is difficult to give statistics up-to-date. The model of gun used by Austria Hungary is the Mannlicher, of .315 calibre, with 5 lubricated steel jacketed bullets in the magazine; Belgium, the Mauser, .301 calibre 5 cupro nickeled bullets; England, the Lee-Enfield or Mark I. and III., .303 calibre, 10 cupro nickeled bullets; France, the Lebel, .315 calibre, 8 copper zinc covered bullets; Germany, the Mauser, .311 calibre, 5 nickel coated steel covered bullets; Japan, the Arisakae, .264 calibre, 5 copper covered bullets; Russia, three-line rifle, .30 calibre, 5 nickel German silver covered bullets; Servia, the Mauser, .275 calibre, 5 cupro nickeled bullets.

GERMAN WAR LOAN NOW GOING FAST

More Than Half of $1,050,000,000 Imperial Bonds Already Are Taken.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—(By wireless by way of Sayville, L. I.)—Subscriptions thus far received to the war loan have assured the brilliant success of the war loan plan. One paper speaks of the public response as the "Victory of those at the Somme."

The call was for 4,200,000 marks ($1,050,000,000). With a number of reports not yet received, the total subscription to the imperial bonds already to 2,940,000,000 marks. The treasury certificates which were offered to the amount of 1,000,000,000 marks have been over-subscribed by 260,000,000 marks.

The newspapers express pride that this result has been reached without foreign subscription or the necessity of sending subscription requests to the well-to-do Germans now in the field. On account of the unexpected success, the final terms of payment have been postponed until December.

The Swedish explorer, Ander Sven Hedin, is a guest of Emperor William at headquarters. He will be allowed to visit the eastern and western fronts in order to give a non-partisan account of the situation.

Advices from Vienna deny the report that Henrick Sienkiewicz, the Polish writer and author of Quo Vadis, is a prisoner of war of the Austrians. He is in Vienna, en route for Tyrol, and is preparing to write a book on his experiences in the war.

The crown council at Bucharest, capital of Rumania, on Saturday decided to continue the strictest neutrality.

CATARRH TRUTH

Told in a Simple Way

No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity.

Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all.

Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—**FREE.** I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE---You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card, Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information. FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite A-1156,
1325 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Germany Will Make No Peace Proposals

Washington, Sept. 18.—Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of terms under which the allies would make peace. The suggestion was made by the imperial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William was desirous of discussing peace, as Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Oscar Straus recently had reported.

No reply was made by Emperor William himself, nor did the imperial chancellor indicate whether or not he spoke on behalf of his monarch. Ambassador Gerard cabled President Wilson the chancellor's remarks from recollection, which were substantially as follows:

Germany is appreciative of the American government's interest and offer of services in trying to make peace. Germany did not want war, but had it forced on her. Even if she defeats France, she must likewise vanquish both Great Britain and Russia, as all three have made an agreement not to make peace except by common consent. Similarly England has announced, through Premier Asquith and her diplomatists and newspapers, that she intended to fight to the limit of her endurance.

In view of that determination on the part of Great Britain, the United States ought to get proposals of peace from the allies. Germany could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against further attacks. To accept mediation now would be interpreted by the allies as a sign of weakness on the part of Germany, and would be misunderstood by the German people, who, having made great sacrifices, have the right to demand guarantees of security.

SERBS REPULSE BIG FORCE

Nish, Servia, via London, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Servian force has repulsed an attack by 20,000 Austrians near Novipazan. The Servians inflicted heavy losses on the attacking force.

SHOWING DESTRUCTION WROUGHT IN LOUVAIN

ONE-ARMED VETERAN OF 1870 "MAN OF THE HOUR" IN FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Perhaps the most dramatic figure in the great European war up to now is General Paul Pau, the aged French veteran of the war of 1870, who has been leading a part of the French army against the Germans over the same territory where he was a commander and lost one arm 44 years ago.

At the beginning of the war General Pau was sent to the front and in a short time after the French had met their first reverses at the hands of their old-time enemy in Alsace-Lorraine, buffer state between France and Germany for 1,100 years, he was sent into Lorraine.

This was familiar ground for General Pau and in a few weeks he retrieved the losses of the French in Lorraine. He knew the country; he knew the Germans, and, above all, the dramatic circumstances of being led by a hero of 1870 over the same roads he traveled then had a remarkably stimulating effect upon the French troops.

All Frenchmen love romance and the dramatic. Impressive coincidences thrill them. They are inspired by the white-haired, one-armed, vigorous veteran, who seemed to them a wraith of the Franco-Prussian war, and they retrieved themselves in Lorraine.

It then developed that General Pau, unknown to the public at the time, was transferred to command the French left wing against the German main army in northern France. On September 1, the anniversary of the decisive battle of Sedan, when 3,000,000 French, British and Germans were in a fierce conflict within a few miles of that historic battlefield, General Pau was in command of the French left, in close co-operation with the British commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Sir John French.

That battle might have developed into a decisive engagement that would have settled the fate of Paris, as did the battle of Sedan, where Marshal McMahon surrendered and Napoleon III. became a German prisoner.

That General Pau was at the front, again defending Paris against her old-time enemy, thrilled every Parisian and Pau's name was on every tongue in the boulevards.

During the war of 1870 General Pau—he was a general even then—was not involved in any of the disastrous defeats administered by the Prussians. By superior strategy or, perhaps, good fortune, Pau's men were for the most part victorious. For that reason then, Pau has been an idol and popular hero with the French people for almost half a century.

Pau most emphatically is not a disciple of Napoleon. He does not believe in Napoleonic tactics in war. The fact that he was in command of the left wing on the first of this month was, therefore, taken as significant. It was predicted that Pau might soon supersede General Joseph Joffre as generalissimo of the French army.

Joffre, also a veteran of the war of 1870, although he was then only 18 years old, is a profound believer in Napoleonic strategy. At the beginning of this war he adopted the tactics of Napoleon and sent his army in every direction to strike the Germans at several points at once. That was Napoleon's idea, to strike first, strike in many places, and strike often.

The French generals of 1870 abandoned Napoleon's methods and Joffre was among those who said that this was responsible for the defeat of France in that war.

But evidently the French military authorities at the war office did not agree with Joffre. In the first four weeks of the war of 1914 the French were more or less beaten. They met reverses in Alsace and Lorraine and they were pushed back in the north. The Germans crossed the frontier.

Suddenly M. Millerand took the helm. Napoleonic tactics were concentrated against the main German army in the north. General Pau was called back from Lorraine and placed in command of the French main left. There were those who said that he would soon be commander-in-chief of the French forces, and that the spirit of Napoleon would no longer fight the battles of France in this, the greatest of all wars.

Should General Pau be placed in supreme command of the French army, should he survive the war, and should France be victorious, what dramatic triumph it would be! Fiction does not contain a parallel for such an achievement. That a commander who was defeated and himself maimed in a war should live to retrieve that defeat 44 years later would perhaps be the most remarkable and stirring achievement in the military history of the world. Certainly no novelist or dramatist ever had the imagination to portray such an occurrence.

Smoke of Herbs For Catarrh

A Simple, Pleasant, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, flowers and seeds (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or cigarette. Simply draw the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhale into the lungs or send it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way.

It is not unpleasant, is harmless and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy, antiseptic smoking remedy goes to the affected air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the usual treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and cannot reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking or spitting, you should try this smoking remedy.

A free trial package, together with an illustrated booklet, which goes thoroughly into the whole question of catarrh will be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. This trial will demonstrate to you that it is an exceptional remedy, and as it only costs $1.00 for a full size box, it is within the reach of everyone. Send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

APPEAL TO WILSON TO BRING PEACE

One Million Women Ask President to End the European War.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A remarkable appeal to President Wilson to lead a movement to end the European war has gone to the White House.

It was laid before the President by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, with headquarters in London, and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, secretary of the Alliance.

The total of those for whom the appeal was made was not less than 1,000,000 women of 13 countries. Two of the leaders were wives of cabinet members, Frau Elna Munch being the wife of the minister of the interior for Norway.

The appeal embodies spontaneous requests from woman suffrage associations in nearly all the countries now at war as well as from many other neutral nations on the continent.

Mme. Schwimmer came from Hungary to bring the appeal in person to the President of the United States.

Suffrage associations from the following countries voluntarily sent to the London headquarters of the alliance the request for the President to aid in bringing an end to the war: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, West Germany and the United States.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, made the appeal for this country.

PEACE HYMN FOR CHURCHES

Church Union Suggests It Be Sung Everywhere Oct. 4.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Church Peace Union today suggested that the Peace Hymn be sung in all churches on Sunday, October 4. The Peace Hymn is as follows:

God of the nations, near and far,
Ruler of all mankind,
Bless thou thy people as they strive
The paths of peace to find.

The clash of arms still shakes the skies,
King battles still with king—
While through the frighted air of night,
The bloody tocsins ring.

But clearer far the friendly speech
Of scientist and seers,
The wise debate of statesmen and
The shout of pioneers.

And stronger far the clasped hands
Of labor's teeming throngs,
Who in a hundred tongues repeat
Their common creeds and songs.

Oh, Father, from the curse of war,
We pray thee give release,
And speed, oh, speed, the blessed day
Of justice, love and peace.

The hymn is sung to the tune of St. Agnes.

It was written by John Haynes Holmes and is copyrighted by A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York.

Soil Poisons.

Poisons excreted by past crops and left behind in the soil to depress the growth of succeeding crops of the same kind have been reported, and believed in, by agricultural experts. Their theory is disproved by work conducted at the Rothamsted experimental station in England, and presented in the transactions of the Royal Society of London by Alfred D. Hall, F. R. S., and his assistants, Winifred E. Brenchley and Lillian Marion Underwood. Their research yielded "no evidence of the existence in soils on which a particular plant had been growing for 60 years and upward of a soluble 'toxin' having a depressing effect upon the growth of that plant."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, September 14.

SENATE—The filibuster on rivers and harbors bill was continued. Senator Ransdell and Sheppard defended the measure and Senator Kenyon attacked it.

HOUSE—Passed the senate bill designed to eliminate the alley slums of Washington by July 1, 1918. David Lubin, before the agricultural committee, advocated a national marketing commission for handling farm products.

Tuesday, September 15.

SENATE—Senator Kenyon continued his speech in opposition to the river and harbor bill, and accused the Democrats of gross extravagance. Republicans organized to conduct a fight against the passage of any kind of war tax legislation on the ground that it is unnecessary.

HOUSE—Republican members of the merchant marine committee filed an adverse report on the Alexander bill, which provides for a government controlled corporation to establish a merchant line of vessels for the foreign trade. Representative Lever made an unsuccessful attempt to have the house consider the bill to facilitate bank credits on warehouse receipts for cotton, grain and other staples. Resolution to investigate the textile industry at Atlanta, Ga., was introduced by Representative Greene, Massachusetts.

Wednesday, September 16.

SENATE—The filibuster against the river and harbor bill was continued.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the bill to modify the printing laws. Representative Mitchell, of Massachusetts, elected member of ways and means committee. Banking and currency committee heard Senator Hoke Smith on senate bill permitting state banks to issue emergency currency. Senator Smith is in favor of this bill.

Thursday, September 17.

SENATE—Filibuster against the river and harbor bill was continued.

HOUSE—Debate was continued on the general land leasing bill.

Saturday, September 19.

SENATE—The filibuster on the river and harbor bill continued from Friday night. After 30 hours' continuous session, recessed until Monday.

HOUSE—Debate resumed on general land leasing bill.

OFFER BLOOD FOR WOUNDED

Life-Giving Fluid Freely Given by Patriotic Frenchmen.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, of New York city, the head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the last recipient of the Nobel prize for medical research, is a Frenchman by birth. At the beginning of the war he returned to France and is serving as an army surgeon.

A few days ago he published an appeal to those who were unable to go to the front, in which he stated that deaths from loss of blood were common among wounded men who could be saved by the aid of modern science if others were willing to permit the transfusion of blood.

He therefore asked those who were maimed but otherwise healthy or who were prevented by other reasons from shedding their blood in battle to volunteer to give their blood to their exhausted comrades in the field. The response was immediate and the government now has a long list of those who are ready at the call of Dr. Carrel and his associates.

Russian troops are reported as doing great execution with machine guns mounted in trees. They have proved extremely deadly to Austrian regiments in recent fighting.

CATARRH TREATMENT FREE

Catarrh! You only too well what it is to suffer with it—the loathsomeness—the disgust it.

Here's an erous offer of which you must at once. A specialist for a short time, lutely free of his splendid for catarrh. It costing you penny, this treatment will to you, sent your home. All YOU have to do is to ask for it.

It is now an established fact that CATARRH CAN BE CONQUERED, if the right means are used. No matter how many other treatments you have tried, no matter how discouraged you are, no matter what the climate is, no matter what anyone has told you,—write for this treatment and see for yourself what it will do.

It has been successful in the most obstinate and long-standing cases. It has cured where others failed. Hundreds and hundreds of people all over the country are gladly testifying to the magnificent results wrought by this treatment of Catarrh Specialist Sproule's.

He generously offers to give this wonderfully effective treatment to you FREE of all cost. He cannot afford to be thus open-handed long, so you must send at once for the treatment. Don't wait a minute, but sit down NOW, and write a letter or send a post card. All you need to write is "Send me your free treatment for Catarrh." Then sign your full name and address, and you will receive the treatment by return mail. Write Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

If You Have Rheumatism

Write your name and address here

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Address.....

.....

And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB39, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you This Book and My $1.00 Drafts to Try FREE as explained below.

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Rheumatism Treated Through the Feet

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Tells how to get rid of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe without Medicine. My method has created such a sensation all over the world by its extraordinary simplicity, as well as by its certainty to bring prompt and permanent relief, that every sufferer should learn about it at once. Men and women in every civilized country and in every climate are writing me that my Drafts have cured them, some after 30 and 40 years' suffering—a whole lifetime of pain—curing even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. No matter what your age, nor where or how severe the pain, I take all risk of failure. Simply send you the Drafts right along with my Book without a cent in advance, TO TRY FREE.

Then after trying my Drafts, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide and I take your word. Send coupon TODAY and get My Drafts and My Illustrated Book, by return mail prepaid. Address Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB39, Jackson, Michigan. Send no money—just the coupon.

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BIG DOLL FREE to GIRLS AND A SET of DOLL FURNITURE

This SLEEPING DOLL is a great beauty, NEARLY HALF A YARD TALL and beautifully dressed in satin and lace. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, closes its eyes and goes to sleep. Boy doll fully dressed, trimmed underwear, hose and shoes that can be taken off. Every girl can have this beautiful Doll for distributing only 3 of our handsome pictures at 25 cents each. Everybody wants one and will take same on our liberal offer.

We also include Set of Doll Furniture consisting of Table and Four Chairs of Bamboo—made in far-off Japan.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name and address. We send the pictures free and take back if you can't dispose of them. M. O. SEITZ, 9-G-52 CHICAGO

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. For either sex. Overcome that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. Tobacco is poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, gas, belching, gnawing or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach; constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, melancholy, neurasthenia, impaired memory and impure, poisoned blood, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, lassitude, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. Now you break down, weakened instead of INVIGORATED and are often attributed to tobacco habit by eminent medical men. Why continue committing suicide when you can live a really contented life if you will get your body and nerves right. It is unsafe and torturing to attempt to rid yourself of the habit by suddenly stopping or with will-power alone. Don't do it. Correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves, and thereby overcome the craving. Would you like to be quickly and easily quit tobacco and enjoy real manhood? A thousand times better while you live. Why not break to-day and regain robust health? My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 3 days' Method. Also Scores of Testimonials, Pictures, etc. Address Edward J. Woods, Method for conquering habit in another way, if you prefer, without his knowledge. Full particulars sent free. Or, if you prefer, will send Tobacco and Snuff Habit Book, mailed in plain wrapper, free.

FREE

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Our Offer In order to give our patrons the personal service that is possible only when we know them and deal with them direct, we have discontinued all our American Agencies. Our Mears Ear Phone can be had only direct from our New York office. To advertise our new direct selling plan and to introduce the perfected Mears 8-Tone, we are making a Special Introductory Offer direct to you. Write at once for particulars.

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The Mears Ear Phone book—mailed free—explains all the causes of deafness; tells how to stop the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Write at once—now—for this Free Book and our Special Introductory offer. Send a postal today.

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Two Sales a Day—$300.00 a Month

That's what you should get—every month. Needed in every home, badly wanted, eagerly bought. Modern bathing facilities for all the people. Take the orders right and left. Quick sales, immense profits. Look at these records: Smith, Ohio, got 18 orders first week; Meyers, Wis., $250 profit first month; Newton, California, $90 in three days. You should do as well. SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own.

Little capital needed. I give credit—Help you out—Back you up—Don't doubt—Don't hesitate—Don't hold back—You cannot lose. My other men are building houses, bank accounts, so can you. Act now! SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. Send coupon quick, SEND NO MONEY. Just name on penny post card for free tub offer. Hustle!

Exclusive Territory. 100% Profit.

Demonstrating Tub Furnished

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T. R. CALLS FOR NEW SQUARE DEAL

Tells Kansas Progressives Capital and Labor Must Share Equally.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, addressing a state-wide meeting of Progressives here today, elucidated his position on important subjects of legislation. He discussed the relations of capital and labor at some length, pointing to the Colorado labor troubles as illustrating the failure of national and state governments to enact and enforce effective laws, and pointed to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad scandal as an example of capital gone wrong in the absence of proper governmental control.

Business, he asserted, is entitled to profits, and we must learn to accept the principle of combinations of capital as of the highest economic value. But this acceptance, he insisted, must carry with it a fair share of the profit to the employe.

Congressmen erred in defeating reform measures proposed by Progressives, the speaker asserted, mentioning trust bills, the tariff commission bill and the federal employment bureau bill and the bill for the abolition of child labor, as measures which he said were blocked by opponents of the Progressives.

This opposition, he said, "emphasized the need of our demand for a reform of the political machinery, especially the reform of the presidential nominating system." Expanding the latter theme, Col. Roosevelt said:

"There must be full participation in the industry of the three big factors—intelligent capital, successful management, and highly paid and highly efficient labor. There must be full and outspoken recognition of labor's rights in industry, and on the other hand no less recognition by labor of the responsibility as to output and its care in the responsibility to the public for stability and peace in industry.

"Not only must we now insist on certain types of legislation, but we must take the lead in educating the public, in educating our people as a whole because there can be no legislation until we have an intelligent and aroused public opinion. Often the difficulties come not so much from a conflict between right and wrong as from conflict between one right and another.

"On the other hand, we often have to face a situation in which both sides have done wrong, although one has done more wrong than the other. In such cases government authorities should interfere, doing impartial justice to both and exacting justice from both."

In relation to the latter, Col. Roosevelt cited the case of conditions in Colorado in connection with the strike of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

"These conditions," he asserted, "are primarily due to our failure as a nation (following the failure of the people of Colorado as a state) to provide the kind of remedy and to adopt the kind of attitude that I advocate, and that all of us who feel as I do are endeavoring to bring home to the national conscience and to the national understanding. In the case of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. we see the absolute negation of the principle of industrial democracy."

Col. Roosevelt declared the men responsible for the management of the company insist on their selfish and autocratic rights to manage the business as they deem best and that it has been conducted exclusively for their profit, without regard for the rights of the public or the wage workers.

Referring to the violence accompanying the strike, "Certainly on the part of the employes and probably on the part of the agents of the employer," he declared:

"Such lawlessness and brutal violence must be put down by the strong hand of the law, and obedience to the law must be exacted, not as a favor but as a right.

"Everyone should belong to the party of law and order. But there can be no permanent reign of law and order unless it is based on and results in the reign of justice. It is the duty of the state—the duty of the government—to put down rioting, lawlessness and violence, whether by the strikers or agents of the corporations.

"The testimony taken before the congressional committee shows that the managers and stockholders of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. have not the slightest sense of their real obligations to their employes and to the community at large. This testimony shows as clearly as the exposures in connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad the folly, and worse than folly of those who believe that there must be no overseeing—or, as our enemies call it—no 'policing' of big industries, or big business, by the government.

"When employers show themselves as callous to public needs, as short-sighted and as greedy of their own profit, without regard to the welfare of the wage-worker or of the people at large, as has been the case in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., it is essential that the people of the country shall be able, through the exercise of their collective power, to remedy the wrong-doing."

The colonel said he believed in full recognition of the corporation as well as the trade union, but did not believe in imposing responsibility upon unions in such a way as to cause them to lose the power they have.

"I do not believe," he said, "in trading power for responsibility, or if that form of word seems objectionable, then to insist that with the growth of power there shall go hand in hand growth of responsibility, so that, for example, the union that has the right to elect some of the directors in a corporation (and I earnestly wish that such provisions for the election of directors could be brought about), or a union that has some power in connection with shop discipline, must accept responsibilities to the government, to the capitalists, and to the public at large. We ought not to be content with any solution which leaves labor all on one side and capital on the other."

The colonel emphasized his belief that every wise employer or corporation should recognize the right of men working for wages to bargain collectively, whenever and so far as they desire, and in the form which they desire.

"I believe no less emphatically in the right of a non-union man to work side by side with a union man," he said. "I will no more stand for tyranny by labor union than for tyranny against a labor union. But the so-called open shop in which there is discrimination against union men, is one of the most vicious types of closed shops.

"We must turn the laborer into a capitalist, giving him a share in the profits, and management of the industry. We must give, not nominally but genuinely, the wage-workers the same right to combine which business men obtain through corporations."

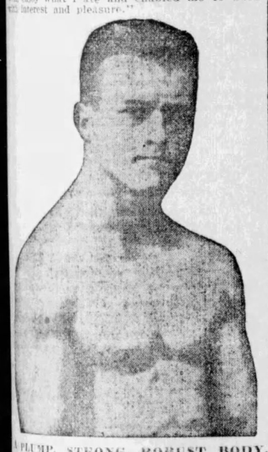
Colonel Roosevelt, in touching on the tariff question, referring to the German tariff commission as a "real non-partisan business commission of continuing action concerned in businesslike fashion with the welfare of the wage worker and of the farmer no less than of the business men." He asserted that it was "a reflection upon the good sense and ability of our political leaders that they do not now put through such a program."

"Gains 22 Pounds In 23 Days"

Remarkable Experience of F. Gagnon. Builds Up Weight Wonderfully.

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon. "I had to quit work I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

Sargol has put 10 pounds on me in 14 days," writes W. O. Roberts. "It has made me sleep well, enjoy what I ate and enabled me to work with interest and pleasure."



A PLUMP, STRONG, ROBUST BODY.

Before I took Sargol people used to call me "Slim" but now my name is changed. My whole body is stout. Have gained 15 pounds and am not through yet. I look like a new man," declared a well known man who had just finished the Sargol treatment.

And you, too, like to quickly put from 10 to 30 pounds of good, solid, "stay-there" flesh, fat and muscle in between your skin and bones? Well say it can't be done. Try it. Let us send you free a 50c package of Sargol and prove what it can do for you.

More than half a million thin men and women have already made this test and that Sargol does what it claims, does quickly, safely and surely, does more than folks fat even where all else has failed, is best proof of the tremendous success we have done. No drastic diet, flesh foods, massage, oils or emulsions, but a simple, pleasant home treatment. Cut out the coupon and send for this Free package today, enclosing only 10 cents in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc.

Address the Sargol Co., 3362-X Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Take Sargol with your meals and watch it work. This test will tell you more than we can.

FREE SARGOL COUPON

This coupon, with 10c in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc., and 50c to show good faith, entitles holder to one 50c package of Sargol Free. Address the Sargol Co., 3362-X Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

LAKE OF MYSTERY

LET NATURE'S HEALING WATERS RESTORE YOU

The wonderful *LAKE OF MYSTERY*, in the heart of a plateau upon one of the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, contains Nature's own way of healing suffering humanity's many ailments. These healing waters have proven a blessing to thousands who were the agonizing tortures of **Eczema, Rheumatism, and Skin Diseases**, after doctors and drugs have failed. For centuries the Indians, with their native knowledge of the curative properties of herbs and mineral waters, have bathed and drunk the lake to cure their diseases. Modern scientific methods have produced a concentration of the healing elements of these waters and this product is known as *SALCURA*. Without drugs *Salcura* Nature corrects all ailments. Don't spend your money at Springs or other watering places for a cure after your doctor has failed. Thousands upon thousands journey to these noted watering places in search of renewed health and to prolong life. *SALCURA* solves the problem of the afflicted, disappointed wrecks of humanity whose agonies demand relief. Go to these water-healing places, for these healing waters are brought direct to your home and you receive the same benefits you would at the famous health resorts. Softens and purifies the skin quickly, heals eruptions, helps to eliminate blood-breeding germs. Harmless and almost like water restores health. *FREE BOOKLET* tells a fascinating story of this *Lake of Mystery* and its wonderful health-healing product, *SALCURA*. Send for it today, stating your ailment. THE SALCURA CO., Manufacturers' Home Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

TROOPS' RECALL PLEASES MEXICO

United States Troops Will Leave Vera Cruz by First of October.

Mexico City, Sept. 16. — A joint celebration of the 104th anniversary of Mexico's declaration of independence against Spanish, and the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American military forces, which has been ordered by President Wilson, was held in this city today.

Cheers by 50,000.

The celebration was launched at midnight by General Carranza in person, who cried, "Grito!" from the balcony to the national palace, which was followed instantly by cheers from at least 50,000 throats.

Pamphlets were then thrown among the crowd, bearing the following inscription: "I have the satisfaction to communicate that President Wilson officially declared this afternoon that he had ordered the evacuation of Vera Cruz."

The celebration of Mexico's declaration of independence, which followed the uprising by Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, took on a peculiar significance throughout the entire republic, owing to the recent overthrow of the Huerta dictatorship and the promises of sweeping reforms by the constitutionalists, who have just come into power.

City Is Rejoicing.

The city is a mass of color with Mexican flags, and citizens of every rank gave themselves over to rejoicing. A big banquet will be held in the national palace tonight, when the chief officers of the party will deliver speeches.

The newspaper El Liberal, the official organ of the new government, contained the following editorial comment today:

"The most cheerful announcement which we can give the Mexican people is remembrance of the sacred dates, Sept. 15 and 16, and that the fatherland is intact, and that its sons can continue to call themselves Mexicans in all honor and glory."

This was accepted as a veiled reference to the action of President Wilson in ordering the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

TO QUIT MEXICO WHEN THE U. S. SOLDIERS LEAVE

Vera Cruz, Sept. 18.—Federico Gamboa, once foreign minister; Enrique Creel, former Mexican ambassador to the United States, numerous former federal officers and dozens of other men once high in public affairs in Mexico are making preparations to quit Mexico on the first ship leaving port, as a result of the determination of the American government to take its troops out of Vera Cruz.

Two small vessels are scheduled to leave here before the first of the month, but as they will not be able to accommodate the many Mexicans who desire to depart, efforts have been made to secure other steamers to take away the refugees here from the capital.

Chaplain Joyce, of the Fourth field artillery, U. S. A., has cabled the Catholic University at Washington and the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus for assistance for the stranded priests and nuns here.

A large party of former army men now in Vera Cruz do not disguise their intentions of making their way through the country into the mountains of Oaxaca and there joining the revolution which is already said to be under way, rather than remain in Vera Cruz when the new government is installed.

Tobacco Habit Banished.

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co. Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Advertisement.

3 British Warships Sunk in North Sea

By the Associated Press.

London, Sept. 22.—The British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, have been sunk in the North sea by submarines, according to announcement given out by the official bureau this afternoon.

Continuing, the announcement says that a considerable number of the crews of these vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers.

Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue. The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage, armament, etc., are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide and drew 26 feet of water. Each one had a complement of 755 men, including officers and crew.

These three cruisers had armaments consisting of two 9.2-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 12 12-pounders and five three-pounders

Diary Tells Story of Battle of Marne

Paris, Sept. 17. — 5:20 a. m.—The following extracts from the diary of a citizen of Crepy-en-Valois published today in the Petit Parisien, gives a graphic resume of the varying fortunes of the battle of the Marne.

"August 30—Passage of English troops, 10,000 men. August 31—Arrival of French wounded. September 1—Cannonade; patrol of Uhlans arrives and Taube (German type of aeroplane throws a bomb. Officials flee with part of population; of 5,200, only 1,400 remain.

"September 2 — German troops passed. General makes formidable requisitions on town and fixes a fine of 100,000 francs ($20,000) per day for delay. First vicar captured and ten other citizens taken as hostages. Systematic pillage commenced yesterday continues.

"September 3—Continual cortege of troops. Some set fire to houses for amusement. September 4—All Germans have passed. Heavy firing toward Nanteuil.

"September 5 — Germans come back; pillage resumed. September 6—First wounded Frenchman arrived. Indecision apparent among German troops; don't know whether go south or north.

"September 7—Cannonading resumed furiously. German aeroplane throws bomb on a factory transformed into a hospital. A taube brought down at the station. The French arrive and capture German stores.

"September 8—A taube aeroplane catches fire and falls towards Feinies. Cannonading continues without respite. September 9—French cavalry retreats and Germans come back to town at noon and pillage is resumed.

"September 10—Germans blow up the Senlis bridge and leave toward Compiegne. The French come back. September 11—A train of French engineers arrives. September 12—There is a continual passage of English and French troops. September 13—Paris newspapers arrive. Calm and general joy prevail."

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 480 J. Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

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German Guns Set on Cement Foundations

London, Sept. 21.—While the fortunes of battles fluctuate between the lines along the center of the extended front in France, desperate efforts are being made to execute turning movements on both flanks.

The Anglo-French left wing is exerting every ounce of strength to turn the flank of the German general, Von Kluck, who is reported as having received heavy reinforcements, while the German left, according to a cautiously worded announcement in Berlin, is making equally strenuous effort to outflank the French right resting on Verdun.

Guns on Cement.

Under ordinary weather conditions the Anglo-French task would be the easier for the reason that Verdun heavily fortified, must fall before the French right can be seriously threatened; but on the German right the heavy rains have made such a morass of the valley of the Oise that the allies are hardly likely to move along what would be their natural course until the German front north of Soissons has been driven back. The high ground between Noyon and Chauny has been heavily fortified by General Von Kluck and it dominates the whole valley of the Oise.

That the Germans chose their present defensive position deliberately is indicated by the fact that heavy artillery rests on cement foundations which must have taken time to construct. Also, the cement had to be allowed time to set.

Say Retreat Is On.

Some reports received in London declared that the reason for the desperate German counter-attacks on Rheims is found in a movement of the allies which has virtually isolated Rheims from Laon, a town 30 mies to the northwest. If this is true, all of General Von Kluck's marvelous strategy in protecting his sorely pressed left flank will have proved futile. More or less definite rumors continue to circulate in London to the effect that the Germans are preparing a great retreat from France on their own border fortifications. The latest of these is a story related by a French officer who has returned to Paris. This Frenchman declares that an aeroplane reconnaisance has given rise to the conviction that a large portion of the German forces is retiring, accompanied by trains of heavy stores and leaving only 200,000 men to cover the retreat.

One reason for the dearth of news from the battle front is to be found in the bad weather which has rendered ordinary signalling and aeroplane scouting unreliable. Stories now filtering through set forth that the Germans made desperate efforts, the middle of last week, to recapture the ground they had lost along the river Aisne. Day and night the assaults continued. The Germans, played into action by bands rendering military airs, hurled masses of men on the hastily constructed entrenchments where the allies had dug themselves in as a protection against the pitiless artillery concentrated on the heights above them. It was cold steel against cold steel, and ended in the allies holding their desperatey won positions.

As had been anticipated, a check has been given to the operations of the victorious Russians in Galicia by the strong fortress of Przemsyl which has opened fire with artillery on the Russian invaders.

According to advices received here the advance of the Serbo-Montenegrin forces into Austria continues, while the Montenegrins are reported within a few miles of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. According to this intelligence, a combined Serbo-Montenegrin army expects to enter Sarajevo within a week.

GERMAN LOSSES TOTAL 45,967

Lists Given Out Include Names of Killed, Wounded and Missing in War.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—The German losses in the war as shown by the lists thus far given out, total 45,967 in killed, wounded and missing. They are thus listed:

Killed	7,483
Wounded	28,584
Missing	9,900

A list published today, the twenty-eighth that has been issued, gives the following:

Killed	1,036
Wounded	4,039
Missing	1,029
Total	6,104

Many Officers Lost.

The large number of officers killed in the fighting, both in France and East Prussia, shows that they are leading their men with great bravery.

The German aviation corps has suffered a great loss in the death of Lieutenant Werner Von Beaulieu. He was fatally shot on September 4, while scouting over the enemy's lines, but managed to guide his aeroplane back to safety. The observer who accompanied him on the trip was unhurt and secured valuable information. The lieutenant died two days later.

Captain Friederich Pfannschmidt, of the Fourth foot guards, was killed in a battle with the French near Chalons on September 15.

Crown Prince George and Prince Christian, of Saxony, have been given the iron cross for valor in battle.

Herman Wendell, Socialist member of the reichstag, who cried "long live France," during the debate over the war budget, has enlisted in the landsturm and is with the troops in Belgium, it was learned today.

In a letter received here he declared he could not keep out of the conflict in which the Fatherland is fighting for its existence.

Rain of Steel Arrows.

French aviators are releasing showers of steel arrows in their flights over the German troops, according to some of the German wounded. These arrows are of pressed steel and are from four to six inches long, a quarter of an inch in diameter, and have a pointed head and skeletonized shaft. The arrows, however, have caused but little damage to the Germans, only one soldier had been killed to date, although a number of others have suffered flesh wounds.

ALLIES CONTROL SEAS

Bordeaux, Sept. 21.—The fleet of the allies control the Atlantic, Mediterranean and North seas, according to an official navy department statement published today in the Moniteur De

BELGIANS KEEP UP FIGHT ON GERMANS

Both Sides Using Artillery in Severe Fighting Near Tormonde.

Antwerp, Sept. 18.—The Belgian army continues its offensive movement and is attacking the Germans with great success, according to an official announcement made by the war office today.

Fighting has been severe around Tormonde. Both sides are using artillery and the guns have been booming day and night since late on Wednesday.

The Germans attempted to cross the river near Tormonde after the Belgians had destroyed the bridge, and were met with a withering fire that forced them to fall back.

The Germans are said now to have about 150,000 men in Belgium. Their aviators have been active during the last 24 hours. Three Taube aeroplanes have been sighted from the Antwerp forts during that time, leading to reports that the Germans were planning an attack on the city, but the war office statement reassured the people, declaring that there was no danger of an assault or bombardment while the Belgian army stayed in the field. One of the aeroplanes was pursued by three Belgian aviators, but it escaped.

There are rumors that important developments may be expected in North Belgium shortly. It is permitted only to state that the Germans are apparently anxious to drive the Belgian army into Antwerp and are fortifying positions west of Brussels and between that city and Louvain.

(This may indicate that an English army, co-operating with the Belgians, is expected to strike the Germans. The report that there are 150,000 Germans in Belgium is surprising, in view of the fact that they have sent reinforcements to France. If their enemies succeeded in cutting their line of communications in Belgium, the Germans would be in desperate straits.)

Numerous scouting parties of Uhlans have been reported west of Brussels recently.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 21.—Prices of wheat displayed another radical advance on the opening call today. Rain throughout the Northwest interfering with the marketing of the new crop and the bullish tone of the foreign news, had stimulating tendencies. Receipts of wheat at primary markets were exceedingly small. Cash and Sept. wheat each advanced 1c, to $1.14¼. Dec. was up 1⅛c to $1.19⅜. May was up 1c to $1.26½. Trade was fairly active on the opening call.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Sept.21.	Sept.19.	
Cash	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.13	1.13¾	1.13¼
Sept.	1.14¼	1.14½	1.13	1.13½	1.13¼
Dec.	1.19⅜	1.19⅝	1.18	1.18½	1.18¼
May	1.26½	1.27	1.25¼	1.26	1.25½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	82	81
Sept.	81½	....	....	81½	81
Dec.	75½	....	....	75	74¾
May	77	....	....	76⅞	77
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	51½	51
Sept.	50¾	....	....	51	50½
Dec.	53⅞	54	53¾	53¾	53½
May	56⅞	57	56½	56⅞	56½
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.25	....	....	9.42½	9.45
Oct.	9.30	9.42½	9.30	9.42½	9.47½
Dec.	9.55	9.65	9.55	9.65	9.67½
March	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.85	9.87½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	93	92
Alsike—					
Sept.	9.07	....	....	9.00	9.17½
Dec.	9.25	....	....	9.15	9.32½
March	9.45	....	....	9.35	9.52½
Timothy—					
Prime	2.65	....	....	2.70	2.75
Sept.	2.65	....	....	2.70	2.75
Oct.	2.70	....	....	2.72½	2.77½
Dec.	2.80	....	....	2.77½	2.82½
March	2.82½	....	....	2.82½	2.92½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	1.11½	....	....	1.11½	1.10¾
Dec.	1.14½	1.15	1.12½	....	1.13¼
May	1.21½	1.22	1.19¼	1.20⅝	1.20⅜
Corn—					
Sept.	79⅞	79⅞	79½	79½	79½
Dec.	73½	73⅝	72½	73½	72⅝
May	75	75⅝	74¼	75¼	74⅝
Oats—					
Sept.	48¼	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝	47⅞
Dec.	51⅛	51⅝	50⅝	51	50½
May	54⅛	54¼	53⅜	54	53½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	....	....	....	17.85	17.85
Jan.	20.87	20.87	20.30	20.50	20.87
Lard—					
Sept.	9.67	....	....	9.52	9.62
Oct.	9.82	....	....	9.70	9.65
Jan.	10.17	10.20	10.05	10.07	10.22
Ribs—					
Sept.	....	....	....	11.45	11.42
Oct.	10.93	....	....	11.07	11.05
Jan.	10.80	10.82	10.65	10.72	10.85

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.11⅝	1.08⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	1.12⅝	1.13¼

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; market slow; bulk, $8.55@9.15; light, $8.90@9.55; mixed, $8.45@9.50; heavy, $8.20@9.35; rough, $8.20@9.35; pigs, $5.25@9.00. Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; market slow; beeves, $6.85@10.20; steers, $6.25@9.15; stockers and feeders, $5.40@8.35; cows and heifers, $3.00@9.20; calves $8.25@12.25. Sheep—Receipts, 56,000; market weak; sheep, $4.90@5.80; yearlings, $5.90@6.85; lambs, $6.85@8.10.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; 15c lower; prime heavy steers, $9.00@10.00; choice heavy steers, $9.25@9.50; fat steers, $8.75@9.15; fair steers, $8.00@8.75; heifers, $7.50@8.00; fat cows, $6.50@7.00; fair cows, $4.75@5.75; bulls, $7.50@8.00; milch cows, $40@85. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; slow; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.55@9.60; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.65@9.75; light Yorkers and pigs, $9.00@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; steady; top sheep, $6.15; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 600; steady; top, $12.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,400; prime steers, $9.50@10.00; shipping, $8.60@9.25; butchers, $7.25@8.50; heifers, $6.25@8.25; cows, $4.00@7.50; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.75; stock heifers, $5.25@6.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; $5.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; heavy, $9.50@9.60; mixed and Yorkers, $9.60; pigs, $9.50@9.60; roughs, $8.35@8.50; stags, $6.50@7.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 19,400; lambs, $5.00@8.40; yearlings, $4.50@7.00; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $2.50@5.75; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 cars; market 15@25c lower; choice fat steers, $8.85@8.75; choice butcher steers, $7.50@8.15; fair to good butcher steers, $6.75@7.50; choice heifers, $7.00@7.50; choice butcher bulls, $6.75@7.00; choice cows, $6.75@6.25; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.75; common cows, $3.50@4.50. Calves—Receipts, 300; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@12.50; fair to good, $10.00@11.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 40 cars; market 25@50c lower; best to choice lambs, $7.75@8.10; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; choice wethers, $5.40@5.85; choice ewes, $5.00@5.40; mixed ewes and wethers, $5.25@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market steady; Yorkers, light Yorkers and mediums, $9.05; heavy, $9.25; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $8.25; stags, $7.50.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 21.—Flour nominal. Wheat—Futures without transactions. Pork quiet; mess, $23.00@23.75; family, $26.00@28.00; short clear, $23.00@26.00. Beef quiet; mess $23.00@24.00; family, $30.00@32.00. Lard firm; middle west, $9.95@10.05. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, 50@60c. Hay steady; prime, $1.05; No. 1, $1.00@1.02½; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 85@90c. Hides steady; Central America, 27½c; Bogotas, 28@29c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, unsettled; receipts, 6,000 tubs; creamery, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27½c; process, extras, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21c. Cheese—Market firm; receipts, 570 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh white and colored, specials, 15¾c; do, average fancy, 15¼@15¾c; skims, 4@14c. Eggs—Market unsettled; receipts, 9,206 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; 2@30c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23¼c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery white, 38@40c; do gathered whites, 30@38c; do hennery browns, 30@32c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 25@29c. Live poultry—Dressed, firm; western chickens, frozen, 15@22c; fowls, 14½@20c; turkeys, 23@26c. Raw sugar—Market unsettled; molasses sugar, 5.00@5.12c; centrifugal, 5.65@5.77c; refined, unsettled; cut loaf, 8.15c; crushed, 8.05c; mould A, 7.70c; cubes, 7.50c; XXXX powdered, 7.40c, powdered, 7.35c; fine granulated, 7.25c; diamond A, 7.25c; confectioners A, 7.15c; No. 1, 7.05c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Butter steady; receipts, 11,450 tubs; creameries, 24½@30c. Eggs steady; receipts 7,008 cases; at mark, cases included, 20@22½c; ordinary firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 22@22½c. Potatoes lower; receipts, 70 cars; Jerseys, 74@87c; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 63@67c; do, white, 65@70c; Minnesota and Dakota, 70@73c. Poultry—Alive lower; springs, 14c; fowls, 14c.

SAY ARGENTINE ENVOY WAS SHOT BY GERMANS

Amsterdam, (via London), Sept. 21.—The Algemeen Handelsblad states that after the capture of Charleroi, Belgium, the Germans arrested the Argentine vice counsel in his own house and subsequently shot him, although the Argentine flag and shield were plainly displayed on the house.

Why Are You Thin?

There is a reason why you are thin. Let "Health Tone" overcome this reason. Let us tell you why your food does not fatten you up. "Health Tone" as a Nerve Tonic and Flesh Producer may well be called the medical marvel of the age.

So positive are we that "Health Tone" will fatten you up, fill out the hollows of face and body, put good solid stay there flesh on your bones and the vigor and glow of health in your entire form, that we agree to send you our check for five dollars should "Health Tone" fail to produce the results desired.

We want every thin, ailing, sickly person to know this wonderful "Health Tone" remedy and prove to their own satisfaction that it is no longer necessary to remain in the "thin and hone" class, an object of pity and derision to all. "Health Tone" is guaranteed to make you flesh up, if it doesn't we will pay you this five dollar forfeit. We simply ask you to test the treatment if you stand in need of it.

Cut out this notice now, mail it to The Health Tone Co. 6-9th St. Binghamton, N. Y. with 5-2 cent stamps to help pay postage and distribution expenses and you will receive a regular $1.00 ten day treatment of "Health Tone" and an iron-clad agreement to send you our check for five dollars should a full "Health Tone" treatment fail to fatten you up.

You are to be the judge. If this $1.00 treatment benefits you pay us for it, if it does not, we are the losers. Do not fail however to send for it, now, at once, if you are below normal in weight and health.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 396A, Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Cure Your Rheumatism

A Dollar Box of the World's Greatest Rheumatism and Gout Remedy Mailed

FREE ON TRIAL

If It Helps You, You Send Me the Dollar in 30 Days--If It Fails It Costs You Nothing. You Alone Shall Decide if the Remedy Has Earned the Dollar or Not.

Has Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing

"Gloria Tonic" Has Conquered the Demon Rheumatism in Thousands of Cases.

It is so absolutely harmless that no one need hesitate for a moment about giving it a trial.

The chief ingredients of "Gloria Tonic" are:

Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac, Resin and Sarsaparilla.

Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

RHEUMATISM

(Acute)

Or, THE TORTURE OF "JOINT PAINS," as acute rheumatism used to be called.

No torment this side of the infernal regions could be worse. When every movement of an arm, or a leg, or the head will send those intense shooting pains through the body and make one wish they had never been born. Of all the hopeless, forlorn and pitiable creatures on earth a sufferer from acute rheumatism is about the worst.

But, strange to say, one of the worst features of acute rheumatism is the fact that on some days you are practically free from pain. The bad feature of this lies in the fact that most people will stop taking treatment when the pain is no longer felt and thereby permit their systems to become weakened and susceptible to still worse and more malignant forms of rheumatism.

If you are subject to rheumatism in any form there is **ONLY ONE COURSE** for you to follow, and that is to take **GLORIA TONIC** until you can safely say that **EVERY PARTICLE** of this dread malady is **ENTIRELY ERADICATED** from your system. No remedy is surer—move quite as sure—as **GLORIA TONIC.**

Send the coupon now for the **DOLLAR BOX ON TRIAL.**

RHEUMATISM

(Chronic)

FOR THE SAKE OF HUMANITY, if you know any poor, miserable creature who was originally created as a man (or woman) and who now, through suffering and torment, has been **TWISTED INTO HELPLESSNESS —JOINTS SWOLLEN AND CREAKING —ENDS OF THE BONES ENLARGED,** and in **CONSTANT AGONY** of pain—I say, if you know of such a one take this page to him and beg him to send the coupon today for this $1.00 **PACKAGE** of **GLORIA TONIC FREE ON TRIAL.** Perhaps destructive changes of the cartilages of the joints have made a cripple of him and he is resigned and hopeless, expecting nothing else but that he will have to go through life on crutches. Tell him there is still a chance for him. **CHEER HIM** with the news of the **CURES** that are told about on this page. Women are more liable to chronic rheumatism than men and a crippled woman is probably the most miserable of human beings.

I Cured Myself First, Then My Friends and Acquaintances, and Now I Offer Any Suffering Reader of this Paper a Regular One Dollar Box

FREE on TRIAL

JOHN A. SMITH

Proprietor of "GLORIA TONIC," the Standard Rheumatism and Gout Remedy of the World.

All Sufferers from this dread Malady, **Rheumatism,** at once appreciate the spirit of this offer. If **you** had suffered for a period of years as you are probably suffering now, and after you had tried everything under the sun without relief, then if you happened accidentally to stumble across an **absolute** and **sure cure**—wouldn't **you** want to show your joy and thankfulness by telling other sufferers about it? And wouldn't you welcome a chance to say to all men and women, "Come, brother—come all—throw away the crutches, straighten out the tired muscles, rest that poor aching back and join this thankful procession of the sound and well?" Of course you would. And that is exactly what my remedy has done in thousands of cases. Send me the coupon attached, and if you will take my remedy the way any remedy for a chronic disease should be taken, I believe I will make you a well and happy person. Send me the coupon to the **right and I will do exactly as I agree.**

JOHN A. SMITH.

A Few of the Many Thousands Who Write They Were Cured by My Home Treatment:

Cured 14 Years Ago--- No Rheumatism Since

Was a Total Cripple for 2 Years—and Doctors Couldn't Cure.

Waterloo, Wis., Feb. 3, 1913.

Mr. John A. Smith:

If you will look back in your correspondence you will see that a Geo. Schmidt, of Watertown, Wis., bought a number of boxes of "Gloria Tonic" from you. This was about 1898 or 1899. I was a total cripple for two years. I doctored with all the doctors in Watertown, and they told my father I could not be cured. One day my cousin came to see me and she told me your tablets cured her, and begged me to try them, which I did. After taking about a dozen boxes I was cured. I have been a well man ever since. If it had not been for your tablets I would have been in my grave, and every word I have written you is

SOISSON AND RHEIMS IN A RAIN OF FIRE

Famous Cathedral, Turned Into Prison, a Mass of Ruins—Fight Still On.

Paris, Sept. 21.—With Rheims and Soissons being battered to pieces by German artillery, the ninth day of the world's greatest battle found both the invaders and the allies moving huge bodies of infantry into the conflict.

The greater part of the soldiers of the two mighty opposing armies have been able to take a rest as a result of the artillery duel which has been raging for more than a week.

The arrival of German reinforcements, estimated in number at 100,000 men, resulted in the invaders taking the offensive at several points and it was necessary for the allies to throw forward heavy bodies of men to engage the German attacking forces.

Trying for Von Kluk's Flank.

The activity of the British and French around Soissons shows that the allies are continuing their flanking movement against the troops of General Von Kluck.

According to the official announcement issued by the war office late last night, the hardest fighting is in progress near Soissons, on the extreme western end of the battle line and near Rheims, in the center.

The French have been able to move their heaviest artillery to the firing line east of the Oise, near its junction with the Aisne, and a continuous night and day bombardment against the German positions is in progress.

It is confidently believed by the French military authorities in Paris that the German positions can be so thoroughly weakened by the cannonade that the French and British will be able to sweep the Germans from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, despite the reinforcements.

Already, it is said, the French have been able to silence several of the German batteries at that point, compelling them to take up new positions.

Two Cities Reported in Flames.

Both Soissons and Rheims are reported to be in flames.

Soissons has been under fire since fighting in the present battle began; Rheims has been bombarded for 84 hours.

Farther in the east, near the Argonne district, in the Meuse valley and in the Vosges, the fighting is less severe, but is still going on.

The destruction along the valley of the Aisne is appalling. Wounded soldiers, returned officers and prisoners from the front describe the loss of life as colossal. The stretch of lowland between the hills flanking the Aisne is described as a valley of death and desolation.

Day and night the bombardment goes on until one wonders in amazement how the Germans are able to bring from their distant base of supplies, sufficient ammunition necessary to keep their batteries in action all the time.

Even the Hospitals Unsafe.

On Thursday, the Germans were throwing shells into Rheims from batteries stationed six miles north of the city. Then they moved to the eastward, getting an elevated position commanding the city.

The cathedral of Notre Dame had been turned into a hospital and a Red Cross flag was flying from the roof. Inside were about 500 wounded German prisoners.

The first shots shattered the windows and fragments of glass fell in showers upon the wounded soldiers who lay on bundles of straw in the aisles.

It soon became apparent that the Germans were making a target of the cathedral, for the shrapnel began crashing through the roof and walls at regular intervals. Of the wounded prisoners inside at least 150 suffered further wounds as a result of the bombardment of the building.

Four hundred inhabitants of the town are reported to have been killed by German shell fire. All day Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the incessant cannonade went on. It became monotonous and the French soldiers encamped south of the town, grew tired of the never-ending scream of shrapnel and the smoke which rolled upward from the bursting shells. At times, the smoke from exploding shells became dense and black in volume and then the soldiers knew that some building was burning and that its smoke was mingling with the volumes from burned powder.

At times, the city would be on fire in a dozen different places. At night it made a grand, but awful sight to watch the lifting glare of red above the town and the flaming shells, soaring like meteors, into the burning city. At times, as a shrapnel struck a burning building, millions of sparks would float upward through the smoke.

The population began to flee on Thursday, Rheims being a big city of 110,000 souls. All day Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the exodus went on. The fugitives carried their portable effects. Most of them were in tears at the thought of leaving their homes at the mercy of the German artillery.

Blackened Mass of Ruins.

The famous cathedral of Notre Dame dates back to the thirteenth century. The kings of France were formerly crowned there.

The national monument, for such the cathedral was, is only a blackened mass of ruins. The stone walls, which stood beneath the storms of so many centuries, are still upright, but it is doubtful if the church can be restored even if the artillery fire should be discontinued now.

Although the historic edifice had been pounded by shells all day Friday and Saturday, it did not catch fire until yesterday. More than 500 shells fell around the cathedral yesterday.

Buildings in different quarters of the city were flaming and the wind was carrying the fire from street to street when a shrapnel set fire to some scaffolding on the eastern end of the church, where workmen had been making some repairs. Soon the whole network of poles and planks was burning briskly.

Sets Fire to the Prison.

Then the old oaken timbers of the roof became ignited and the ceiling of the nave and transcepts began to burn.

Within a short time, the upper part of the cathedral was a roaring furnace. Blazing pieces of carved woodwork were dropping to the floor, setting fire to the straw upon which the wounded German soldiers were lying. Then the panelling and altars caught fire. Next the pews and other furniture was in flames.

The German wounded, practically all of whom were too weak to rise to their feet, began calling piteously for help.

"Save us! Save us!" cried the wounded men, struggling weakly to crawl from their perilous position in the straw.

The French doctors and nurses at once began the work of carrying these helpless captives from the building. Some of the Germans were still in uniform.

Outside of the cathedral was a knot of townspeople and soldiers. When they caught sight of the German uniforms, they broke into furious cries of denunciation.

"Kill them!" cried the angry French. One French soldier leveled his gun at a wounded German officer. The other soldiers in the crowd hoisted their rifles to their shoulders and for a moment, it looked as though there would be a wholesale slaughter of Germans.

Suddenly a little priest, Abbe Andrieux by name, leaped in front of the leveled rifles and held up his hands.

"Do not shoot them, my friend," he cried.

Just then a German shell struck the wall of the cathedral and the priest was showered with ground dirt and mortar. The bursting of a shrapnel drowned his voice, but his lips could be seen moving.

"Kill them," screamed the mob again, cursing the Germans and shaking their fists. A few women in the crowd howled in their rage and spat upon the wounded soldiers as they were carried through the throng to a nearby building.

"Don't fire," cried the little priest again. "You would make yourselves as guilty as they are."

The crowd became calmer and no serious injury was inflicted upon any of the Germans.

The streets of Rheims are filled with wreckage from shattered buildings. The beautiful avenues and parks are gashed and torn full of deep holes by the exploding shells.

The magnificent city hall of Rheims in the Rue Colbert has been smashed. This is a splendid edifice of the Renaissance begun in 1667 under Louis XIII. The Arcipiscal chapel of the cathedral was also badly damaged. This large, handsome building dates from the fifteenth-seventeenth centuries and coronation banquets were formerly held there. The splendid old tapestry in the chapel was burned.

The museum, the hospital and a number of other public buildings as well as many dwellings and stores were burned or ground to pieces by the shrapnel.

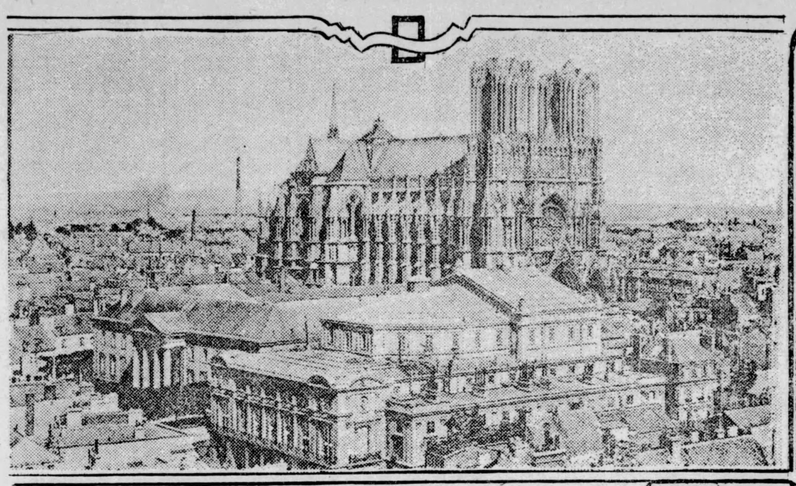
Little Change in Battle Line.

There is not any great change in the battle line, which still runs eastward from a point near Noyon along the Aisne, thence about four miles north of Rheims, eastward through Varennes, in the northern part of the Argonne district, across the Meuse, north of Verdun.

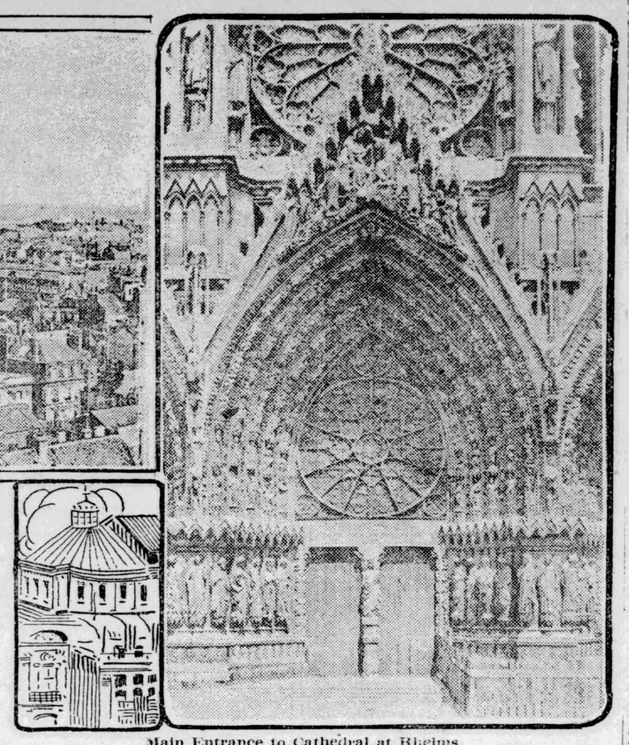
The battle has been swaying backward and forward without either side gaining a decisive success. At some points, notably east of the Oise, the Germans lost some of their positions, but at other points they gained. So far, the fighting has been a fierce artillery duel, partaking of some of the qualities of a siege. Now, however, with both sides beginning to use more and more infantry, the fighting should be near its end. The present week should see the tide of victory and defeat flowing in clearly marked channels. Whether it will result in the Germans taking the offensive in an effort to pierce the French and British lines, or whether the allies will be able to roll back the German legions to the frontier remains to be seen.

No matter how the present battle goes, all of northeastern France from Paris to the Belgian and German frontiers will have been ravaged, devastated and scourged. It is as though the hand of God, sweeping in Divine wrath, had withered and wasted the land for the sins of its people.

GERMAN SHELLS DESTROY THE BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, RHEIMS



Birdseye View of Rheims and the Cathedral.



Main Entrance to Cathedral at Rheims.

CATHEDRAL MOST PERFECT GOTHIC PILE IN EXISTENCE

If the reported destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims is true, it is the greatest loss from an historical and artistic sense of the present war. Begun on the site of an earlier church erected by Robert de Courci in 1212, and continued at intervals down to the sixteenth century, it has been described as the most perfect example in grandeur and grace of Gothic style in existence.

It was in the Cathedral of Rheims that the successive kings of France from Philip II. to Charles X. were crowned, and it was there that the Maid of Orleans, after her victorious career, stood, banner in hand, before the great altar and saw the coronation of Charles VII., which marked the fulfillment of her vision. After kneeling before the monarch whom she had placed on the throne, "she begged the gentle king to allow her to return to her flocks."

The elaborate richness of the sculpture, its stained glass and statuary, are not surpassed in any existing structure.

In the north transept, over the sacristy, was a clock said to have been the oldest moving piece of horology in existence. Among the priceless cathedral treasures were some wonderful church plate of the early centuries, reliquaries containing a thorn of the holy crown, the skull of St. Remy and countless tapestries, some dating from the fifteenth century.

In a chapel attached to the vestry was a rare collection of Roman and medieval sculpture, including the famous sarcophagus of Jovinus, the Roman prefect of Rheims, who was converted to Christianity in 366.

The archbishop's palace, also reported as destroyed, is a double chapel dating from about 1230. There the monarchs of France were housed at their coronations, and there Joan of Arc lodged when she came to Rheims to crown Charles VII. The palace adjoins the cathedral, and about a quarter of a mile to the southwest is the Church of St. Jacques, also reported destroyed or seriously damaged in the bombardment. Save for its antiquity, dating from the twelfth century, St. Jacques possesses little interest, all the valuable church antiquities of Rheims having been collected in the cathedral.

Another church of great antiquity and interest is that of St. Remy, but no mention of its fate is made thus far. It stands on the extreme eastern edge of the city, and was founded by Clovis and Clothilda in the spot where Clovis was baptized.

RUSSIANS BOTTLE UP 60,000 ARMY

Then Big Siege Guns Set Fire to Przemysl and Also to City of Parslaw.

Petrograd, Sept. 21.—Heavy Russian siege guns, transported over railroad taken from the Austrians, are bombarding the two San river fortresses of Przemysl and Jaroslaw, it was officially announced today. Parts of both towns have already been set on fire.

Following up their success at Kraziezyn, only a few miles to the southwest of Przemysl, Russian soldiers have moved northwest and captured Dobiecko, 26 miles west of Przemysl. This feat has bottled up in Przemysl 60,000 men under command of General De Colard. They must beat off the Russian attack, or surrender.

At Dobiecko and east of there, the Russians took several batteries, with which the Austrians attempted to prevent their advance, together with many transports and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Already Across Rivers.

The First and Second Russian armies, operating in Galicia and southern Russian Poland, have effected a junction and part of them have already crossed the Vistula and San rivers in force. With the investment of Jaroslaw and Przemysl, preventing any sorties from either stronghold, the Russians are now free to continue their advance toward Cracow. Some of the detached forts at Jaroslaw have been captured, but the main fortifications are still holding out.

From the San river westward, the Russian armies will meet the fiercest resistance it has yet found. The Austrians have been reinforced by several German corps, and it is German strategy rather than Austrian with which the Russians will have to contend now.

Minister of War Sukhomlinoff, discussing the second phase of the campaign today, said:

"The picked troops of the Austrian armies have been reserved to meet us after we carried the first line of the enemy's defense. Well drilled and veteran soldiers have replaced the raw landwehr that met our first attacks.

Crucial Phase Reached.

"This is the crucial phase of the campaign. If we are successful, we shall clear the way for our march into Silesia, and all menace from Austria will be removed.

"Jaroslaw and Przenysl have been isolated by our troops, who have crossed the San between the two fwo fortresses. The Austrians tried to prevent this by blowing up the bridges at Radymno and Medyka, but these were replaced by pontoons.

"Every foot of ground between the San and Cracow will be desperately contested, we have no doubt, and the combined Austro-German armies will make their final stand at that city. While the campaign continues south of the Vistula, the forces in Poland will keep pace with our advance, and as soon as Cracow is invested, we shall strike into Silesia."

Occupy Two Towns.

Part of the second Russian army that drove the Austrians out of Opole and Turobin, Russian Poland, has crossed the Vistula west of its junction with the San and driving the Austrians more than 60 miles, have gained a strong foothold by occupying the towns of Baranow and Ranichow. The front of these Russian forces is 26 miles long and its left extremity is only 36 miles from Dobiecko.

The Russian armies thus occupy a fan-shaped position from the Vistula to the southeast. They are moving with amazing rapidity, considering the natural difficulties with which they have to contend.

AUSTRIA ADMITS HER ARMY'S ON DEFENSIVE

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—Gloom was caused here today by the official admission that the army of General Dankel has been compelled to take the defensive against the Russians in Galicia.

This was the first official admission that the Austrian arms have suffered any reverses in the fighting against Russia.

At the same time, Field Marshal Von Hoetzendorf, chief of the Austrian general staff, made public a report from General Dankel, praising the bravery of his troops, but explaining that the Russians had been encountered in overwhelming numbers.

Dysentery has made its appearance among the troops and fears are felt that this disease may spread to the civil population. The health department of the government is taking precautions to protect the public and the newspapers are urging more doctors and nurses to volunteer their services to the government.

Refugees are arriving here in great numbers daily and the task of providing food and shelter for them is a formidable one. Hundreds of men and women are sleeping in the parks or in public buildings which have been turned into temporary lodging houses. Food depots have been established where bread and soup is supplied to the penniless fugitives. There are thousands of helpless women here—members of the families of peasants who streamed into Vienna when their husbands, fathers and brothers returned to the colors.

WELLKNOWN GERMANS IN THE DEAD AND WOUNDED

Paris, Sept. 18. — Among the wounded prisoners in the hospital at Saint Mandrier is the Count of Hohenthal and Bergen, a lieutenant in the Saxon cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and a son of the Saxon minister of foreign affairs, who was made prisoner at Pont a Mousson.

At the hospital at Compiegne a non-commissioned officer named Von Puttkamer, the son of a German statesman, died after several days in agony. He was wounded in both eyes by fragments of shells, one arm was crushed and there was also bayonet wounds in his thigh. Von Puttkamer begged the surgeons to save his sight, as he wanted to go to Paris with the rest of the troops.

FORMER MAYOR IN UPPER ALSACE TRIED FOR TREASON

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Strassburg says that the former mayor of Colmar, in Upper Alsace, is being tried by court martial on the charge of treason.

The mayor's property has been seized by the authorities. He was a member of the first legislative chamber of Alsace-Lorraine.

GERMAN GUARD NEARLY WIPED OUT

Volunteers of a Year Placed in Command When All Officers Disappear.

Bordeaux Sept. 19.—There has been given out officially here information concerning incidents of the fighting and personal experiences, which had been furnished by German prisoners or obtained from documents seized by French troops. It relates particularly to the fighting around Rheims, between September 11 and 16.

A German artillery officer wrote: "Modern war is the greatest of follies. Companies of 250 men, in the Tenth Army corps, have been reduced to 70 men, and there are companies of the guard commanded by volunteers of a year, all the officers having disappeared."

Lost His Comapny.

The following is taken from a letter written by a German captain of infantry: "We were surprised by the French and I lost my company. Searching for it in a village I was made a prisoner. Now my fate is in the hands of God."

Another German officer, who was captured at Rheims, said: "For tactical reasons the guard had to retreat. We had many killed and 800 injured. The first battalion of the First regiment of the guard has not another officer. The French artillery defiled so well that we could not discover its site. Gen. Von Schack and the colonel of the Second regiment of artillery of the guard are among the killed.

"With what grief we learned each evening of the death of our comrades," this officer continued to one of his captors.

"It is necessary to have lived the battle and to find one's self in the evening without food and with only the hard earth for a bed to appreciate the truth of the words 'warm was the day and bloody the battle; cold is the evening and calm is the night.'"

The following is from a letter written by a lieutenant of the twenty-sixth German artillery:

Fight All Day.

"The tenth corps has been constantly in action since the opening of the campaign. Nearly all our horses have fallen. We fight every day from 5 in the morning till 8 at night, without eating or drinking. The artillery fire of the French is frightful. We get so tired that we cannot ride a horse, even at a walk. Toward noon our battery was literally under a rain of shrapnel shells and that lasted for three days. We hope for a decisive battle to end the situation, for our troops cannot rest. A French aviator last night threw four bombs, killing four men and wounding eight, and killing 20 horses and wounding 10 more. We don't receive any more mail, for the postal automobiles of the tenth corps have been destroyed."

An officer of the Prussian guard regiment said:

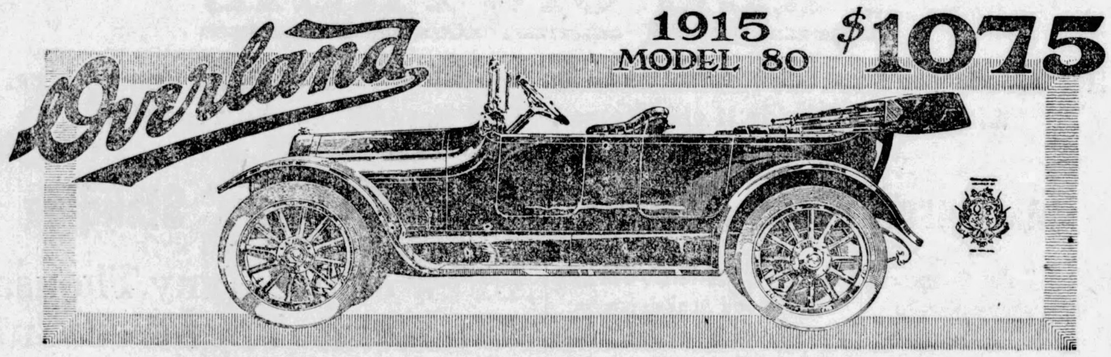
"My regiment left for the front with 60 officers; it counts today only five. We underwent terrible trials."

GERMAN GUNNER CLAIMS A 100 PER CENT SCORE

London, Sept. 19.—Describing the recent visit of Emperor William with Prince Oscar near Longwy, the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the kaiser inspected the machine guns there and then said to a gunner:

"You have fired many rounds. How many hit?"

"About 100 per cent," the gunner replied.



The Latest and Greatest Overland of All

AGAIN we have made expensive improvements, costly enlargements and incorporated numerous, high-priced refinements.

But we have not advanced the price.

The body is brand-new — the full stream-line type, with new crowned fenders, new rounded radiator and new sloping hood.

The electrical equipment is the finest and most reliable we could get.

The rear springs are new—for the 1915 springs are not only improved but are longer and underslung, which makes the Overland one of the easiest riding cars in the world.

The luxurious new, softer and deeper cushioned upholstery insures solid comfort at all times.

The tonneau, this year, has all kinds of room, being considerably longer and wider.

There is left hand drive and center control.

Larger tires (34 in. x 4 in. all around) and the long wheel base of 114 inches mean smooth, jarless riding.

A Few of the 1915 Model 80 Features

Motor 35 h. p.
New full stream-line body
Instrument board in cowl dash
Individual front seats, high backs
Tonneau, longer and wider
Upholstery, deeper and softer
Windshield, rain vision, ventilating type, built in
Crowned fenders
Electric starter
Electric lights
High tension magneto
Thermo-syphon cooling
Five-bearing crankshaft
Rear axle, floating type
Rear springs, extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic
Wheel base, 114 inches
Larger tires, 34 inch x 4 inch
Demountable rims — one extra
Left-hand drive
Center control
Body: beautiful new Brewster green finish
Complete equipment

The big, snappy and powerful 35 h. p. Overland motor is regarded and referred to as the world's most highly developed four cylinder power plant.

Demountable rims (with one extra) are another expensive addition.

This car comes complete. Electric starter, electric lights, built-in windshield, mohair top and boot, extra rim, jeweled magnetic speedometer, electric horn, robe rail, foot rest and curtain box.

There does not exist another automobile manufacturer who can give such big value at such a low figure.

If we were not the world's largest producers of this type of car neither could we.

Our dealers are making deliveries now. Get in touch with the nearest one at once. Order your new Overland today.

Handsome 1915 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Two Passenger Roadster $1050 ***Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio***

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Men wanted—Prepare as firemen, brakemen, motormen, colored train porters; no experience necessary. Steady work. Write Inter Railway, care Weekly Blade, Box A-140, Toledo, O.

All young men desiring to take up detective work, either in your own locality or travel, will do well by writing us. Experience unnecessary. Write, Fidelity Secret Service, Wheeling, W. Va.

Young men, become railway mail clerks; $75 month. Examination description free. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, Conductors, interurbans; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen. $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do you want another $2 daily? No experience, constant spare time work; knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Helping Hand Stores, (Inc.) Dept. 906, Chicago.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumental numbers, patriotic, novelty and love songs for immediate publication. Submit words only or with music complete, or write for our valuable free booklet setting forth the fairest, most liberal proposition offered. Established 1897. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. JOHN T. HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Thousands U. S. government life jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. No lay-offs. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for full list of positions and free sample examination questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$2.50 per day salary paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings. Ziegler Co., 445-G, Dearborn st., Chicago.

Wanted—Several honest industrious people to distribute business literature; salary $60 a mo. Nichols Co., Dept. BW, Naperville, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Don't be an agent. Own your own business. We furnish complete practical low price outfits for plating in gold, silver, copper, nickel, etc. We furnish recipes, formulas, no secrets. Work easy, profit enormous. Send 25c for particulars. Gray & Co., Plating Experts, 455 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Low price, big value raincoat; 200 cents; big pay; free coat. Write for agency. Temple Raincoat Co., Box 133, Templeton, Ind.

Take our word for it that 5 in 1 is the biggest agent's proposition of the year; sells pocket scissors, key ring, cigar cutter, screw opener, buttonhook, all 5 in 1; article about size of half dollar; fine steel; just out; big waste time on worked-out goods. Send 15c for sample and particulars. H. Hosjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Wanted—Agents; good hustling agents to sell paints, oils and specialties. Good men to be made by good live hustlers. Paint Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Active, permanent agents for chimney that won't break; sales quick; by throwing it on the floor or standing on end may be rolled downstairs or heated and plunged into cold water without breaking; almost sells home a sale; sent 35 cents today for sample by parcel post prepaid and begin at once. Plate Lamp Chimney Company, Dept. 18, Pittsburg, Pa.

Agents—Something new; fastest seller and quickest repeaters on earth; permanent profitable business; good for $50 to $75 a week. Address American Products Co., 504 Third, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents—Get particulars of the best heating iron on the market. Low in price, absolutely practical. Three sales a day means a week profit to you. Send postal today. Brown Mfg. Co., 4162 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

FINANCIAL.

Are you satisfied with 3 or 4 per cent? If not, pay 7 per cent. on our preferred stock. Dividends are payable quarterly. Preferred stock also shares equally with common after dividends have been paid. A staple business, not affected by tariff laws, wars or other disturbances. Write for information. James L. Roll & Co., 625 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.

FIREARMS WANTED.

Firearms wanted—Buy or exchange all sorts. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Dept. 1, West Orange, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash paid for roots, herbs and barks. Pumpkin seed, beeswax, skunk oil and other farm pests and wastes wanted. Send 25c stamps or coin for our book, Wealth in Weeds. Illustrated from nature and accurately described. Leonard Drug Co., Bradford, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

WEALTH IN INVENTIONS. Patent your ideas. Send for our Free Book and advice. How to Secure Sues & Co., Attys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Our free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission — Introducing our **King Butter Separator.** Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour, **in less than 5 minutes.** Write for our free sample salary propositions. **De King Manufacturing Co., Dept. 78, Chicago, Ill.**

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS: Make $300 a Month It's selling like wildfire. WRITE FOR SAMPLE. **HYTEE'S FACTORIES** 106 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

BASEBALL

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Everybody in baseball is still watching the Boston Braves cling to the top of the column in the National League. The Giants have been winning more games during the past week, but the Braves have been playing equally good ball. There is little change in the position of other clubs.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.
Boston	78	55	
New York	76	59	
Chicago	72	66	
St. Louis	71	66	
Philadelphia	67	71	
Pittsburg	62	71	
Brooklyn	62	76	
Cincinnati	56	80	

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.
Athletics	90	48	
Boston	88	51	
Detroit	75	66	
Washington	72	65	
Chicago	65	74	
St. Louis	63	74	
New York	62	77	
Cleveland	44	95	

Federal League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.
Indianapolis	78	60	
Chicago	77	60	
Baltimore	71	67	
Buffalo	70	64	
Brooklyn	69	66	
Kansas City	63	74	
St. Louis	58	73	
Pittsburg	55	77	

KING SIGNS HOME RULE BILL

Remarkable Scene Follows Affixing of Royal Signature.

London, Sept. 19.—King George's signature has been attached to the home rule bill, which thus gains the statute book.

There was a remarkable scene in the house of commons after the signing of the bill by King George.

For the first time, as far as can be recalled, the members of the house sang "God Save the King," and the Nationalists, who previously had refrained from singing the national anthem, joined in.

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